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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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SECOND EDITION.

XLIV. CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 24, 1877.

SENATE.

Mr. Wright, from the Committee on Claims, reported favorably the Senate bill to extend for two years the act to establish the Southern Claims Commission. Placed on the calendar. Mr. Wright gave notice he would ask the bill considered to-morrow morning.

The Chair laid before the Senate the resolution submitted by Mr. Sherman directing the Sergeant at Arms to arrest any person who, by applause or dissent, disturbed the order of the Senate; also the resolution of Senator Gordon, declaring the State government in South Carolina represented by Wade Hampton the lawful government of the State, but as neither Senator was in the chamber the resolutions were laid aside.

Consideration was then resumed of unfinished business, the bill in regard to counting the electoral vote. Mr. Conkling, who was entitled to the floor, not having arrived, a recess was taken for ten minutes.

When the Senate reassembling (Mr. Conkling not having yet arrived) Mr. Sargent took the floor and spoke in opposition to the bill. Senator Sargent said he had endeavored to bring his mind to an assent to the provisions of this bill, first, because he desired that a result may be worked out of the complication satisfactory to the whole country, and second, because he desired that equal and exact justice shall be none to every candidate at the late Presidential election, and to the parties which put those candidates forward, but he did not believe this bill would accomplish any such result. There were suspicions of unfairness about the bill. It gave improper powers to the tribunal which it created. If fairness was desired, the bill was very unfortunate, because the result to be accomplished by it depended upon one man to be selected, and as yet unknown. The supporters of the bill had addressed their arguments to two questions: First, Was the bill constitutional? Second, Was it expedient?

He then argued that it was never intended that Congress should count the electoral vote, or discriminate between returns. If the framers of the Constitution had intended to lodge any such power in Congress, a few words would have made it certain. It was not intended to lodge such dangerous power in Congress, because the two Houses could themselves create such an exigency in which the Constitution provided the House should elect the President and the Senate the Vice President. He argued that the power to count the electoral vote was lodged in the President of the Senate.

Mr. Sargent quoted at length from the Madison papers, and argued that the clause of the Constitution in regard to counting the electoral vote as at first agreed upon by the Constitutional Convention read: "The President of the Senate shall open the certificates and the vote shall be then and there counted in presence of the Senate and House of Representatives." It was referred to a committee on revision, and subsequently reported to read: "The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all certificates, and the vote shall then be counted."

The members of the Committee on Revision argued that the clause as revised and reported, was substantially the same as that originally agreed upon by the convention.

Mr. Hamlin, interrupting the Senator from California, read a return from Georgia in 1801, and said there was no certificate accompanying it, that the electors met and balloted. The paper did not conform to the Constitution. There was nothing upon its face to show that the votes were cast for anybody, yet the record showed it was counted, and no objection was made. How could it have been counted save by a decision of the person in whose custody it was, Mr. Jefferson, who was then President of the Senate, and presided over the joint convention?

Mr. Edmunds said if the Senator from Maine would read the contemporaneous history of that event, he would see it stated that Mr. Jefferson opened that paper and handed it down to the tellers who examined it, entered the number of votes of Georgia, and passed it back to Jefferson, who declared the State of Georgia had given so many votes so and so. There was no objection—no debate.

Senator Sargent then resumed his remarks. He further opposed the bill because it degraded the Supreme Court by bringing the judges down to the muddy pool of politics and compelling them to go through it. He objected to the bill because it invited a political party, defeated by ordinary forms, to clamor for another hearing. The people would not respect the decision of this tribunal, which was without precedent and without sanction. He regarded the bill, not as a compromise but as a surrender of Republican rights.

He then referred to the selection of judges of the Supreme Court, and asked what justice was there in selecting a judge representing the Ninth district to represent the three great States of the far West, which had voted in opposition to him, and the opinions of a majority of the people of those States were as diametrically opposed to the opinions of that justice as the poles were to each other. The same thing might be said in regard to Clifford. These judges were selected on account of their political opinions, not on account of their geographical location. He then referred to the clause requiring five members of either House to serve on the commission, and said: Suppose the Senate, on its committee should appoint three Republicans and two Democrats, and the House should then appoint five Democrats; the Senate would be cheated. Suppose both Houses should act fairly in appointing the committee, there would be seven Democrats and seven Republicans. These fourteen men must sit as spectators watching the result of the fifteenth man, whom no one knew. Of course men of pronounced opinons would be placed on that committee. They would be placed there as advocates to convince the fifteenth man. He objected to the bill because it allowed a political party, defeated by ordinary forms, to clamor for another chance. He argued that Congress could not go behind the act of the Louisiana Returning Board without committing an unconstitutional act. The people would not respect the decision of a tribunal without precedent, without sanction. The people would go behind this commission, this partisan returning board. He did not believe that civil war threatened. If it did, this bill would not avert it.

Speaking for the people of his State, who desired no injustice and would yield to none, he objected to the bill because it prevented this grand returning board from hearing any statements the Republican party might have to make in regard to the electoral vote of Mississippi and several other States. He objected to the bill because by it the Democratic party yielded but one point, while the Republicans yeilded two. Under this bill the House could have the vote of certain States referred to the commission. It was a surrender of Republican rights.

Mr. Edmunds asked whether a bill did not pass the Senate ten months ago with the vote of the Senator from California, which provided that in case of double returns from a State, neither should be counted unless both Houses concurred.

Mr. Sargent replied that he did vote for the Morton bill, but he argued at the same time that the power to count the electoral vote resided in the President of the Senate, where it belonged.

Mr. Edmunds said when the Senator from California asserted that this bill was a Republican surrender, he was in error. He [Edmunds] did not consider this bill a Republican surrender. It was more like a Republican victory.

Mr. Sargent then concluded his remarks, and said he would do all in his power to avert war. He did not believe that civil disturbance would take place; but war was not the greatest calamity which could befal a nation. It was preferable to dishonor. He washed his hands of this bill. Let those who desired to take the consequences of it do so.

Mr. Sargent having concluded, Mr. Conkling resumed the floor. He first presented a petition, numerously signed by merchants and business men of New York, in favor of the passage of the pending bill. Laid on the table. He said he would present to the Senate, were it not addressed to the special committee, a telegram this morning received by him from Indiana and signed by thirty-seven Republicans and three Democrats. Among the signers he found the name of Conrad Baker, once Governor of the State; Leonidas Sexton, who was Lieutenant Governor; Mr. Gordon, Republican candidate for Attorney General in the late election, and General Harrison, who was the Republican candidate for Governor, and carried the flag gallantly. He led the canvass disastrously but dashingly. Mr. Conkling then handed the telegram over to Mr. Morton, amid laughter in the galleries.

Mr. Conkling then resumed his remarks, commenced yesterday, and after briefly reviewing his points made then, argued that in no instance had the President of the Senate attempted to do anything in presiding over the joint convention to count the electoral vote except by command of the two Houses. He then referred to the return from Georgia produced by Mr. Hamlin, and said the great Jefferson never silently or secretly induced the tellers to count any vote which he did not believe to be right. During the whole history of the Government until the adoption of the twenty-second joint rule, the two Houses had always prearranged the whole process of counting the vote. He then referred to the difficulties attending the Presidential contest in 1800, and said not only the men in both Houses of Congress but the leaders of thought all over the country had their attention riveted upon the subject of managing just such questions as some of these awaiting solution now.

Mr. Conkling quoted from the bill then discussed, prescribing a mode of deciding disputed elections in the offices of President and Vice President, and said in the House of Representatives the debate was led and the bill managed by John Marshall, just one year before he occupied that high judgment seat whence over the whole world he became renowned. It was he who argued as to the necessity of some salutary mode for the settlement of quesions like those of to-day. The Senator from Ohio [Sherman] yesterday erroneously stated that the pending bill provided for secret sessions of the commissions. This bill did not do so; but the bill of 1800 did so provide. But for taking up the time of the Senate, he would endeavor to show the Senator from California [Sargent] that our forefathers thought impartiality was gained by counterpoising against each other adverse bias. Nothing in the bill of 1800 even for a moment hinted at the idea that the two Houses of Congress did not have power to count the electoral vote; that the Vice President ever had any authority further than to open certificates was never hinted in the debate. Our forefathers did provide that the President of the Senate should not direct for himself the order in which he would take up and open the certificates.

He next referred to the legislation of 1824, and said it was asserted there by a unity of voices that the law of the Republic had reposed in the two Houses of Congress the duty of constitutionally, lawfully and peacefully declaring the result of an election. The two Houses of Congress, and they alone, must determine whether a vote was good, bad or indifferent. He next referred to the twenty-second joint rule agreed upon in 1865, and said it was adopted when rebellion stood gory and with uplifted hands striking at the vitals of the Republic. Many acts might be proper though not complete in such an event. He never believed the Constitution was violated because the Government asserted that it had a right to be. The twenty-second joint rule had gone, and he rejoiced that it had; but the argument remained; like Banquo's ghost, it would not down; that if the power to count the vote was by the Constitution vested in the President of the Senate, the twenty-second joint rule and every other rule on the subject had been bold usurpations.

Mr. Conkling referred to Mr. Morton's bill in regard to counting the electoral vote, which passed the Senate at the last session, and said there were only three Republicans who voted against it, namely: the Senator from Vermont [Edmunds], the Senator from Wisconsin [Howe], and himself. That bill would have deposited with the House of Representatives absolute power to settle this election. It passed the Senate and was held upon a motion to reconsider made by a Democratic Senator. Had not that motion been made, the House of Representatives could pass the bill, and unless the President found some constitutional objection to it, the die would be cast.

He then read from the bill which was passed at the last session, and argued that it provided that only that return should be counted which both Houses, acting separately, decided to be a valid return. The honorable Senator from Indiana [Morton] said the bill now before the Senate was a contrivance. If there was ever a contrivance, it was the bill which passed at the last session. It was a political Hell Gate, paved and honey combed with dynamite.

Continuing his argument, Mr. Conkling said he believed the Republican nominee had been chosen Chief Magistrate of this country. He believed him to be a patriot incapable of inflicting injury upon his country, and he asked him to take a title to his great office that no one could question. It was not for the representatives of the States to refuse by an assertion of the law-making power to have a peaceful, adequate tribunal, by the action of which every difficulty would be saved. If this bill was a compromise of truth, of law or of right, he was against it; but he denied that it was any compromise, and above all it did not compromise right, principle or the Constitution. To contest a claim was not to compromise it; to insist upon an honest, fair counting of the electoral vote was not a compromise. A Presidential election had occurred, and unless there was a tie, somebody had been chosen. To establish that fact was no compromise. He referred to the arguments against the constitutionality of the tribunal authorized by the bill, and asked if the Silver Commission appointed by Congress was illegal, or had its powers destroyed because three of the members of that commission were experts and not members of Congress. Was the Army Commission illegal, because the General of the Army was a member thereof? Did not his presence dignify and strengthen that commission?

Mr. Sherman said the difference between the Silver Commission, the Army Commission and this commission to make a President was, that the Silver and Army Comsions reported to either House of Congress, and their action was of no account until accepted by Congress, while the action of the commission to make a President was binding unless overturned by a concurrent vote of the two Houses.

Mr. Conkling asked if it was ever heard that Congress could not impose upon national officers extra or additional duties. Did the honorable Senator from Ohio deny that Congress had the power to employ a Federal judge to settle a contested boundary between States, or assert any other fact essential to the public welfare? The two Houses, from the beginning to the end, were to make an examination of the electoral vote. They agreed beforehand to make it in a particular way, by a commission which was vested with the power of the two Houses for the time being. The two Houses of Congress retained the whole thing absolutely within their grasp to the end. It was an exercise of power by the two Houses, and not a delegation of power, as had been claimed. It was proposed to make the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court umpire in this contest, and the Honorable Senator from Indiana [Morton] voted in favor thereof, no constitutional doubt restraining him.

Mr. Morton—I will satisfy you directly.

Mr. Conkling—I thought my friend shook his head, and I was about to read from the record to satisfy him. Resuming his argument, he referred to the Geneva Commission for the settlement of the Alabama difficulty with Great Britain, and said one of the greatest emperors on earth was umpire there; but the fifteen million dollars awarded was valuless compared with the tranquility of our land for a single day. If he who ruleth his own spirit is greater than he who taketh a city, what should be said of millions who, by an act as noiseless as the wave of a wand, settled this vexed question in an hour? He commented at some length upon the powers and duties of the commission, and said it could do nothing not authorized by the Constitution and law, as it now stood, and it must report to the two Houses of Congress. It was not a roving commission to traverse all the realms of fancy and imagination.

Mr. Dawes said that while he heard the Senator from New York with great positiveness assert the fact that the commission must be bound by the Constitution, he had heard others with equal positiveness declare that the commission could go behind the returns from a State to settle questions which belonged to the States themselves. Would it not be safer for Congress by statute to limit the powers and duties of the commission?

Mr. Conkling replied: The commission would be bound by an oath, and its action was subjected to a review by Congress. If the honorable Senator from Massachusetts proposed to launch upon the heavy current of this debate the powers of the commission, he would be launching the subject upon a sea without shore or bottom, and the fourth of March, 1878, would not see the end of the counting.

Mr. Dawes (in his seat) made some remark to Mr. Conkling as to how they did in Massachusetts.

Mr. Conkling said the idea that anything upon earth or in heaven above could be as perfect as they made things in Massachusetts he did not entertain for one minute. When the other States of the Union even approximated the perfection of Massachusetts, the time will have come when no problem could exist that could not be solved. Even contested Presidential votes would count themselves, and the whole universe would go on by an automatic and self-adjusting process. [Laughter.] Continuing his argument, Mr. Conkling denied that the bill was a compromise. It surrendered the rights of none, but asserted and maintained the rights of all. It submitted to lawful authority the solution of the pending question. The bill might be denounced by partisans on one side or the other; it might be derided by adventurers and the thoughtless; it might be treated with courageous gayety, as the honorable Senator from Pennsylvania [Cameron] treated it; it might not for the present receive the approbation of even the thoughtful or patriotic; but he would vote for it because he believed it advantageous and within the Constitution. It would be beneficial to the people of all the States, including that great State whose interest and whose honor was so dear to him. The bill might be decided now, but Time, at whose great altar all passions and all prejudices must bow, would at least vindicate the bill and those who proposed it.

Mr. Morton said he hoped before this debate closed to have an opportunity of answering some things which had been said, to show that much had been said without foundation in logic, without foundation in fact. His purpose now was to notice a dispatch from citizens of Inniana handed to the Senator from New York [Conkling] by the Senator from Vermont [Edmunds] this morning, and read by the former Senator. That dispatch indorsed this bill. He could see no reason for producing it unless it was to show that he [Morton] did not properly represent the sentiment of the people of Indiana, and especially the Republican party of that State. He immediately telegraphed to Indianapolis, and a few minutes ago he received a dispatch which he read. [It states that "the paper indorsing the bill was carried about the streets here all day yesterday, and many leading Republicans refused to sign it. A resolution passed the Merchants' Exchange favoring the bill by a strict party vote."]

Mr. Conkling—The Senator does not read the signature.

Mr. Morton—No, sir; but I can give the name of the sender if desired. It is from a respectable source. He then read a dispatch from the Republican members of the Indiana Legislature, announcing that they in caucus had indorsed his action; also, a dispatch from Indianapolis, saying the prevailing sentiment among our leading men is "Hold the Fort."

Mr. Conkling—What fort is that?

Mr. Morton—The fort of the Constitution—a fort you do not occupy. He then read another dispatch from Tippecanoe, Indiana, indorsing his action.

Mr. Conkling—Are these anonymous, including Tippecanoe and Tyler too? [Laughter.]

Mr. Morton—My friend has had his eight hours to make his speech. I hope he will let me have a few minutes now. [Renewed laughter.] Continuing his remarks, Mr Morton said he had more than two hundred letters from Indiana, Ohio and other States giving the sentiment of the people and sustaining his course. He had letters from leading Republicans and at least three Democrats, sustaining him. While the Senator from New York was looking after the Independents and attempting to show that he [Morton] did not represent the people of that State, he might as well look after New York. He [Morton] had at least thirty letters from New York city, Buffalo and elsewhere in New York, indorsing his course, and saying he represented the Republican party. The Republican press of New York city denounced this compromise. The New York *Times*, a leading Republican paper, took strong grounds against it. The New York *Tribune*, a leading Independent paper, took strong grounds against it, and throughout the country Republican papers were almost unanimously opposed to it.

Mr. McDonald said he was at Indianapolis on Monday, and passed a day there. He saw quite a number of leading citizens of both political parties. He heard but one opinion as to the propriety of passing this bill, and that was in favor it. He was in the State Senate when reference was made in conversation to the action of the Republican caucus, and a Republican Senator said they had passed resolutions against the bill, but they did not pass by a unanimous vote. He saw ex-Governor Baker, who supported the bill, and the people were united in favor of a peaceful solution of the difficulty.

Mr. Conkling said nothing was further from his mind than to intimate that the Senator from Indiana did not represent his constituents. When the dispatch which he read came to the committee, he thought he had a right to read it, even though it did come from a State which the Senator from Indiana represented. If Senator Morton thought he intended to accuse him of misrepresenting his State, he had only to say that to the jealous, trifles light as air are confirmation strong as proofs of holy writ.

Mr. Morton—If that was the only dispatch which the committee ever had approving of their course, then I can excuse their desire to get it before the public. As to his colleague [McDonald], he never regarded him as a correct exponent of the Republican sentiment of Indiana. [Laughter.]

Mr. McDonald said he would like to know what the standing of Baker, Fisher and Hoyle, of Indianapolis, was.

Mr. Morton—They are gentlemen of standing, and my warm friends. Continuing his remaks, Mr. Morton said it was to the interest of the man whom he believed to have been elected President of the United States, it was to the interest of truth, and to the best interest of the nation that the vote for President should be counted as it was during the first three quarters of the century of the Republic. It was not right to make a new plan. For years he had been attempting to bring this matter before Congress, but no interest was taken in it. It was now insisted that a new plan should be made.

Mr. Dawes said the people of Massachusetts would be surprised to read in the debate of to-day that the commission created by this bill had no limit to its jurisdiction. The people of Massachusetts believed that it should be governed by well-defined and marked law. After the debate of to-day Massachusetts would hold him responsible if he did not make some effort to have the jurisdiction of this tribunal defined. He moved to amend the section in regard to petitions, depositions, &c., to be examined by the commission, by inserting the following: "Provided, that no petition, exception or other paper shall be considered by said commission which has for its object to dispute or draw into question the number of votes given for an elector in any of the States, or in fact whether any elector was chosen by a majority of the votes of his State."

Pending discussion, Mr. Edmunds moved that the Senate take a recess until 7:30 P. M.

Mr. Paddock moved to adjourn. Rejected, 8 to 54. Messrs. Bruce, Cameron, of Pennsylvania, Clayton, Conover, Dorsey, Paddock, Patterson and Spencer being the only ones voting in the affirmative.

The motion of Mr. Edmunds was then agreed to, and the Senate took a recess until 7:30.

Upon reassembling Mr. Bayard took the floor and spoke in favor of the bill.

Mr. Christiancy followed on the same side, as also did Mr. Thurman.

Mr. Morton contended that the passage of the bill would be a fatal mistake.

Mr. Blaine argued that the measure was unconstitutional.

[At the hour of going to press, 3:30 A. M., the Senate was still in session.—ED. COM.]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Consideration was resumed of the resolutions reported by the Committee on Privileges, and was addressed by Mr. McDill, of Iowa, in favor of the resolutions submitted by the minority of the committee. Mr. McDill said if the proposition of the majority were true that no vote could be counted without the consent of the House, it would give the House a practical veto power over every election by the people. He thought the President of the Senate had alone the power to count the votes; but whoever counted them, whether it was the President of the Senate alone, or together with the House and Senate, or whether it was the Senate and House, without any participation on the part of the President of the Senate, the duty devolved was purely ministerial. The decree was a decree of the sovereign and independent people, a decree which could not be reversed. Any attempt to reverse the will of the people was unconstitutional; it was usurpation; it was a pressing down of the rights of the people, and if persisted in or carried out, was revolution.

He was glad to know, however, that the concurrent committee of both Houses had agreed upon a plan which he hoped to see adopted, and to become a law that would govern the counting of the electoral vote. As he now understood it, and if it should not be amended so as to make it objectionable, it should certainly have his support, because it was in his line of duty and precedent.

Mr. Bright, the next speaker, spoke of the impossibility of exaggerating the importance of the question. The eyes of the nation were concentrated on Congress, and its action on the question would be monumental for either good or evil. He maintained that the Constitution gave to Congress control of the whole subject, and that no returning board could oust Congress of its jurisdiction. The decision of the Louisiana Returning Board was not final, could not be final, and there was no power known to the law which could make it final. The Returning Board of Louisiana was confined to the face of the returns. If that were so, and if the votes which it had cast out were restored, the election of Tilden and Hendricks would be assured; and whenever that fact was proclaimed the explosive thunders of the nation's joy would reverberate to the blue arch above, and resound from sea to sea.

Mt the close of Mr. Bright's speech, further consideration on the subject was postponed.

Mr. Payne, from the Committee on Banking and Currency, reported a bill to amend the existing laws in regard to national gold banks. He explained the object of the bill to be to allow these banks to issue gold notes to the amount of ninety per cent. of their bonds to secure circulation, and to require those banks in California to deposit with the Assistant Treasurer at San Francisco five per cent. of their circulation as a redemption fund. The bill was passed.

Mr. Lamar, from the Pacific Railroad Committee, reported back favorably the Senate bill extending for eight years the time for the completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

Mr. Holman made the point of order that under the rule the bill must receive its first consideration in committee of the whole, inasmuch as it involved the disposition of an immense body of the public domain—thirty-six million acres.

The Chair sustained the point of order, and the bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. Lamar then asked unanimous consent to have the bill considered on Tuesday next.

Mr. Holman objected, and declined to withdraw his objection, though appealed to by Messrs. Kasson and Maginnis.

Mr. Lamar, also from the same committee, reported a bill supplementary to and amendatory of the Texas Pacific Railroad bill of the 3d of March, 1871.

Mr. Kasson made a minority report, and Mr. Landers offered a substitute. All were ordered printed and referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. Lamar asked unanimous consent to have the bill made the special order for the third of February, but objection was made by Messrs. Hoge and Holman.

Mr. Throckmorton, from the same committee, reported a bill for fixing the rate of charges for freights and passengers across the Omaha railroad bridge. Same reference.

The House then proceeded to business on the Speaker's table, and the Speaker again laid before the House the message from the President in regard to the use of troops at the late election, as originally presented last Monday.

Mr. Wood asked that as the message had been already read, its second reading be dispensed with.

Mr. Hurlbut objected, and required that not only the message but the accompanying documents be read.

The Speaker decided against the right to have the documents read, and was reminded by Mr. Hoar that the ruling was in the very teeth of one made last week.

The Speaker declared it his judgment that the question as to reading should be referred to the House. He put the question, and decided the vote in the negative.

Mr. Wood then offered his resolution that the message be referred to a select committee of eleven, to inquire whether there had been an exercise of authority not warranted by the Constitution and laws in the use of troops for which the President is justly responsible, with power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. Banks made the point of order that the power to send for persons and papers is not authorized under the rules, and should only be given when a committee reports it as necessary.

Mr. Hoar said it did not seem to him to be a decent thing, in relations between different departments of the Government, to propose an inquiry into the action of the President or of a department of the Government, through the mode of sending for persons and papers by a committee of the House, until the ordinary respectful, proper mode of asking for information had been tired and exhausted.

The Speaker overruled the point of order and quoted the rules and manual in support of his ruling.

Mr. Banks appealed from the decision of the Speaker, and said that his only motive in raising the point of order was that the power to send for persons and papers was an abuse of power for which there had been no cause assigned.

Mr. Wood said there was in the resolution nothing offensive to the dignity of the President. The Executive had been treated with the greatest respect. The House had not exercised what in his [Wood's] judgment was its just prerogative in calling the Executive to account for his military interference in the Southern States. He did not intend any disrespect to the President, but he did want a free and full investigation, so that if it were true that there was a violation of the Constitution in ordering troops to the Southern States to interfere with the States' elections, the House might place on the archives of the Government its condemnation of those acts.

Mr. Watterson indorsed Mr. Wood's views, and said that in the early part of the session the majority had declined to inquire even as to whether it was possible to impeach the President. It had done so at the instance and request of those who were designated as the Confederate element. They had objected to impeaching President Grant, not because they thought him not impeachable, but simply because they wanted to pay him the debt which they [referring to what had been called the Confederate element] owed him, and it came in exceedingly bad grace for the President's defenders and apologists to oppose at this late day of the session the simplest and most courteous method of conducting a search for the truth.

The Speaker recalled the House to the real question before it, which was the question of appeal, and he again stated his ruling and reasons.

Mr. Cox replied to the suggestion of Mr. Hoar as to the indecency of the proposed mode of procedure, an said that the indecency would come in when the inquiry was answered. He moved to lay the appeal on the table. Carried, yeas 147, nays 78.

The resolution was then adopted, yeas 134, nays 75.

Adjourned.

WASHINGTON.

Reduction of Internal Fevenue Officers.

Large Haul of Counterfeiter's Material.

River and Harbor Appropriation Bill.

Accounts of Ex-Postmaster Negley.

Texas and Northern Pacific Bills Not Likely to be Passed.

The Appropriation Bills Also in Danger.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 24, 1877.

Counterfeit Currency Captured.

Information was received to-day by the chief of the secret service from Cincinnati, that Officer Rathbone had unearthed a tin pail in the vicinity of Brighton, near Cincinnati, containing $20,000 in counterfeit fifty-cent currency. It belonged to the notorious counterfeiter, Miles Ogle, now in jail in Pittsburgh.

Reduction in Number of Internal Revenue Collectors.

Last year Congress made a reduction of about thirty collectors of internal revenue. The House Committee on Appropriations propose at this session to make a still further reduction of ten and Commissioner Raum was before the committee to-day, and left an official statement showing that the contemplated further reduction would not be wise. The diminished force of last year has worked very well. The committee think that one hundred and twenty-one collectors can attend to all the business required.

River and Harbor Bill.

The House Committee on Commerce had a meeting to-day, and further considered the River and Harbor Appropriation bill. The amounts will not be materially changed. Of most of the appropriation of last year a certain sum not authorized to be expended by order of the President is still in hand, and can be expended at any future time.

Postmaster Negley's Accounts.

The accounts of the Postmaster at Pittsburgh for the last quarter have been received at the department. It is ascertained, however, that as Mr. Negley's term ran into January, a final statement of his account showing the defalcation will not be received until the end of the present quarter, or March 31st, and the Government will not be able to commence prosecution until after that time.

No Chance for Needed Legislation.

The action of the House to-day on the Texas and Northern Pacific Railroad bills, in sending them to the Committee of the Whole, will make it exceedingly difficult to pass them at this session. Political topics take up the whole attention of members of both Houses, and they are indisposed to engage in any measures until these shall have been disposed of. Some apprehension has been expressed in regard to the appropriation bills. Mr. Holman says that they can be passed in two weeks. It does not now appear how that amount of time can be had, for it is certain that some days will be consumed in disposing of the Presidential question, and that the end of February will be at hand before members will feel like applying themselves to business.

Night Session of the Senate.

The determination of the friends of the Presidential compromise bill to press the measure to a vote attracted a large attendance at the Senate to-night. Unlike the usual occasions of night sessions, the deepest interest was manifested both by the throngs in the galleries and Representatives on the floor. It was felt by all that no measure of greater importance had ever been before Congress, and none in which the people have had a deeper interest for or against it. To heighten the gravity of the subject, Senators are confronted by expressions of legislative bodies, industrial interests and the press. It is evident by their stated opinions, either in conversation or public speech, that they intend to respond to the wishes of their constituents and to record their votes as they may think will best meet the popular wish. They feel that by so doing the people themselves will be responsible for the result, and any attendant consequences, should they be unfavorable. The discussion has been characterized by able arguments on both sides; those of Edmunds on Saturday and Conkling to-day exhausted all that there was to say in favor of the bill, and were masterly efforts in their way. The speech of Bayard to-night was a forcible expression of his views, and that of Thurman on the same side was the usual round of partisan talk, mingled with occasional ventures upon a higher plane. The main force of their speeches was the position taken by them in antagonism to the views of the House in their discussion of the resolutions of the Committee on Privileges and Powers, the latter declaring that the House has power to reject a vote, the former declaring that concurrent action is required.

After Midnight

The discussion was still in progress, with no evident signs of an approach to a vote. The best indication of the earnestness of both parties to do what seems best in the interest of peace, is the fact that at least no outward evidences of excitement or acrimony attends the debate.

A Vote on the Bill

Is anticipated about daylight, but even this is doubtful. At least eight Senators have signified a determination to speak, among whom are Howe, Morton and Edmunds. Two important points have been settled, that affecting the House, that they cannot go ahead alone, as claimed by Speaker Randall and his followers, and that affecting the Senate, that the President of the Senate cannot count the vote. It now seems to be a matter of indifference what becomes of the bill, and the result is that without a measure the question will be in a worse dilemma than if nothing had been done.

Hammering Away.

At a quarter before one A. M., the Senate, by 25 to 41 refused to adjourn, and Mr. Morton took the floor, arguing that the passage of the bill would be a fatal mistake, and its rejection would leave the question as it had been for three-quarters of a century. Senator Morton appeared very much fatigued over the protracted session. Mr. Edmunds, however, is determined to waive all considerations for a vote before adjournment.

Blaine Says It Is Unconstitutional.

Mr. Blaine, just after two, has began a speech against the bill as unconstitutional.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 24, 1877.

ANOTHER CALL FOR FIVE-TWENTIES.

The Secretary of the Treasury to day issued the thirty-eighth call for the redemption of ten millions of five-twenty bonds of 1865, May and November. Principal and interest will be paid on and after the 24th of April next, and interest will cease that day. Following are the descriptions of bonds:

Coupon bonds—$100, No. 21,351 to 25,508 both inclusive; $500, No. 26,701 to 31,500, both inclusive; $1,000, No. 62,401 to 70,550, both inclusive. Total, seven millions.

Registered bonds—$50, No. 301 to 400, both inclusive; $100, No. 4,501 to 5,300, both inclusive; $500, No. 3,211 to 3,600, both inclusive; $1,000, No. 12,001 to 13,350, both inclusive; $5,000, No. 4,751 to 5,100, both inclusive; $10,000, No. 8,201 to 9,400, both inclusive. Total, three millions.

HARRISBURG.

Proceedings of the Legislature.

The Capital Removal Bill Discussed.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., January 24, 1877.

SENATE.

The Senate met at eleven o'clock.

The following bills were read in place:

By Senator Gilfillan, relating to township supervisors and treasurers.

By Senator Jones, to facilitate the collection of debts.

By Senator Lawrence, a supplement increasing the salaries of the six men at the State Arsenal from $800 to $900 per annum each.

The act repealing the Fallowfield township, Washington county, road law passed finally.

The following bills passed second reading:

Act conferring equity jurisdiction upon common pleas courts in all cases of mortgages of property or franchises of coal, iron, steel, lumber or oil or mining, manufacturing or transportation companies.

Authorizing courts to decree private sales of real estate in certain cases.

Regulating appeals from common pleas courts to the Supreme Court in cases of distribution of funds in the hands of assignees or trustees for the benefit of creditors.

Authorizing the purchase of six copies of Purdon's Digest for the Senate and twelve for the House.

The following appointments were confirmed: William Lyon, of East Liberty, and John M. Cunningham, of East Brady, Notaries Public; Isaac Lagarden, Sealer of Weights and Measures, Greene county.

HOUSE.

The House met at eleven o'clock.

Mr. Long presented the remonstrance of Richard Hays against the Penitentiary Annex bill.

The following bills were reported favorably:

A joint resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution.

Walker's bill providing for a board of assessors for Allegheny city.

Act making the verdict of a jury a lien in certain cases.

Supplement allowing railroad companies to secure their bonds, etc., by mortgages.

Supplement to the act regulating boroughs.

To change the time of organizing sub district school boards.

Regulating the rate of interest and forbidding usury.

Repealing the act relating to county commissioners' pay.

Relating to the use of motive power upon street railways in cities of the second class.

The following bills were read in place:

By Mr. Frazer, an act prohibiting the keeping of any rooms for recording bets or wagers, and preventing pool selling.

By Mr. Mitchell, making an appropriation to the Western Pennsylvania Deaf and Dumb Institution.

Providing for the better security of life and property from danger of coal and petroleum oils.

Relating to the registry of dogs, and making them personal property.

Authorizing courts of common Pleas to appoint borough collectors.

Act creating a commission to revise the school laws. Requiring corporations to pay their employees semi-monthly.

The Capital Removal bill was considered on second reading. Several speeches were made for and against it. The House adjourned without coming to a vote.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Indications for To-Day.—In the Western Gulf States, Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, higher followed by falling barometer and clear weather, with warmer easterly to southerly winds in the first district, and with colder northwest winds shifting to warmer southeast or southwest in the two last.

The Cleveland *Leader's* Ashtabula special says: H. P. Hepburn was sworn: Is Mayor of Ashtabula; was at the bridge within half an hour after it fell; the whole wreck was then in flames, and burning fiercely; knows nothing of any orders being given not to throw water on the wreck; is Assistant Civil Engineer of the Franklin division of the Lake Shore Railroad.

Professor Richard Somers Smith, aged sixty-three, Chief of the Department of Drawing at the Naval Academy, died suddenly at Annapolis on Tuesday of heart disease. He was a graduate of West Point, and formerly President of Girard College, Philadelphia.

The Best Flour

Is certainly the cheapest, and our lady friends who have tried the Keystone brand are delighted with it. Messrs. Allen Kirkpatrick & Co., the prominent wholesale grocers and seed dealers, of No. 271 Liberty street, are the sole agents for the Keystone flour, and retail dealers should note the fact. The firm make prompt shipments, both in sacks and barrels. Their stock of fine New Orleans molasses is very large, and they are selling at the lowest prices. TTHS

☞ *Advertisements on this page, under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* FIFTY CENTS.

WANTS.

WANTED—EVERYBODY TO USE Abel's Vermin Exterminator. It has no equal for banishing Rats, Mice and Roaches. Sold by all druggists.

WANTED—$6,000—ON FIRST MORTGAGE property worth $30,000. Only principals need apply. Address "MONEY," Commercial Office. TTH

WANTED—SITUATION—BY A YOUNG man 19 years of age; is a coach painter by trade, but is willing to engage in any other honorable employment. Address W. H. B., Commercial Office.

WANTED—TO SELL OR EXCHANGE—For Pittsburgh property, a House in Philadelphia, with all modern improvements. Terms liberal. Address J. E. MITCHELL, 245 Pine street, Philadelphia.

WANTED—A SITUATION—HAVE HAD considerable experience as clerk, &c., in several branches of business, and can produce first-class references. Moderate salary will be satisfactory. Address "F," Lock Box 538, city.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT—A RESPONSIBLE person, of considerable real and personal property, being now idle, would like some suitable employment for a portion of his time, in either city. Communications addressed "RUFUS, care of J. F. Marthens, 71 Grant street," will receive attention.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—ROOMS—TWO FURNISHED Rooms for gentlemen, at 285 Penn avenue.

FOR RENT—BRICK WAREHOUSES—TWO three-story Brick Warehouses, Nos. 62 and 63 Water street, running through to First avenue. Inquire of S. McKEE & CO., Nos. 62 and 63 Water street.

FOR RENT OR LEASE—MANUFACTURING SITE—That large Lot, with Buildings, corner of First and Carson streets, South Side, with river front, one square above the Monongahela bridge. Apply to ATTERBURY & CO., Carson and Tenth streets, South Side.

FOR RENT—HOUSE—A DWELLING OF 5 Rooms and Finished Attic, on Center avenue, near Soho street. Water in kitchen. Rent reasonable. Call on G. E. NORTH, Commercial Office, after 2:30 P. M., or address No. 154 Center avenue.

FOR RENT—BRICK WAREHOUSE—THAT large, substantial four-story Brick Warehouse, Nos. 167 and 169 Second avenue, with lot along side; has sewer connections suitable for manufacturing purposes. Apply to ATTERBURY & CO., Carson and Tenth streets, South Side.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ENGINES AND BOILERS—New and second-hand, of all sizes, stationary and portable. Power Force Pumps for supplying boilers, of all sizes, the best and cheapest in the market. JAMES HILL & CO., Allegheny City, Pa.

FOR SALE—CHEAP HOUSES AND LOTS—On the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad, East End; 6, 7 and 8 room houses, for about what the lots cost. For further information call at 134 SMITHFIELD STREET, Second Floor. If not sold will rent cheap.

FOR SALE—DRUG AND PRESCRIPTION STORE in one of the best localities in the city, doing a good business; can be bought at a reasonable price by any one meaning business; satisfactory reasons given for selling, by addressing, in full name, "A. F.," Lock Box 160, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE—SHULTZ'S PATENT BELTING AND LACE LEATHER—Is superior to Leather or Gum, and is below them in price. Does not stretch, get hard or crack. We will allow purchasers a reasonable time to test it, and should it fail to prove satisfactory we will take it back and refund the money paid. M. B. COCHRAN & CO., 121 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—SAW MILL ENGINE—ONE 14½ inch cylinder 30 inch stroke Tubular Boiler, used a short time; a second-hand 12 by 24; also, a 10 by 24 and an 8 by 20, 18 by 12, and a lot of second-hand Pulleys, Shafting and Hangers, 8 second-hand Boilers, a 6-horse Engine and Boiler very cheap, 3 Engine Lathes, at THOS. CARLIN'S, 186 Lacock street, Allegheny.

FOR SALE—A RARE CHANCE TO INVEST—A first class Circular Saw Mill in the Saginaw Valley for sale. Full equipment for railroad or water shipments. Planing Mill, with new machinery and new fixtures; three million feet of lumber, well assorted, on the yard. All offered for sale on easy terms. A splendid opportunity for Ohio or Indiana lumber dealers to secure a mill and manufacture their own stock. For particulars, apply to J. A. CLASSER, Indianapolis, Ind. THS

FOR SALE—PRODUCE AND GRAIN DEPOT—Situate at Columbiana, O., on line P., Ft. W. & C. R. W.; ½ acre ground; building 40x80, with 3 floors; grain elevators, with bins; horse power press for baling hay; side track for 4 cars, lime house (and room for coal yard). This is a rare chance to sit down in an established business. Terms easy. Title clear. Apply to subscriber, HENRY REA, JR., 303 and 305 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—57 ACRES OF LAND—1½ miles from Beaver Falls; good bank barn, 2 acres bearing vineyard, raspberries, shrubbery, &c., in large numbers, orchard, &c. $2,500 in payments. Also, 17 acres, 1½ miles from Beaver Falls, 1 mile from station, new 2-story frame house, well finished, hall, 5 rooms, kitchen cellar, well of water, &c., &c., for $1,800 in payments. Address ED. WITTISH, Beaver Falls, Pa., or every Monday at 57 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE OR RENT—MALT HOUSE—A valuable malt house, all in perfect order and located in one of the best sections of country in the State of Wisconsin for purchasing barley. Is 45 miles from Milwaukee and 75 miles from Chicago, with good railroad advantages for shipping in every direction. Any party or company who wish an extra chance for doing business will do well to give special attention, as the owner is compelled to retire from business on account of old age and poor health. For further particulars inquire by letter or in person of E. N. WHITE, Burlington, Racine county, Wis.

DIVIDENDS.

BANKS.

☞ MARINE NATIONAL BANK—THE Directors of this bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT., payable on demand.

W. C. MACRUM, Cashier.

Pittsburgh, December 30, 1876.

☞ FARMERS' DEPOSIT NATIONAL BANK—QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this bank have this day declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the profits of the past three months, payable on demand, free of taxes.

S. GEORGE, JR., Cashier.

Pittsburgh, December 30, 1876.

MISCELLANEOUS.

☞ DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE NATIONAL IRON AND STEEL PUBLISHING COMPANY have declared a Dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., to be paid on or after February 1st, 1877.

F. WOODS, Treasurer.

☞ WARREN AND VENANGO OIL COMPANY.—DIVIDEND No. 29.—The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of TWO DOLLARS PER SHARE, payable forthwith, at Western Bank, No. 59 Fourth avenue.

JAMES M. BELL, Treasurer.

☞ OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY—DIVIDEND No. 2.—The Board of Directors of the Consolidated Gas Company have this day declared a dividend of ONE DOLLAR PER SHARE out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after January 25th, inst.

D'ARCY E. BOULTON, Secretary.

Pittsburgh, January 13, 1877.

NOTICES.

OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF ALLEGHENY CO.,
Pittsburgh, Pa., January 15, 1877.

☞ NOTICE—

Burglar Proof Safes.

Parties having a good second-hand Burglar Proof Safe for sale, will please send description and price of same, and information as to where it can be seen, to

HENRY WARNER,
County Controller.

☞ NOTICE TO VENDERS OF FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.—All persons found selling fruit and vegetables from unbranded boxes and baskets (used as measures) will be dealt with according to law.

W. W. TYSON,
County Sealer of Weights and Measures,
No. 41 Federal street.

Office Hours—8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

ELECTION NOTICES.

☞ THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the stockholders of the

Library Hall Company

will be held on

WEDNESDAY, THE 31ST INST.,

at 3:30 P. M., in the Art Room of the Company's Building, for the election of officers for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting. JOHN B. JACKSON, Secretary.

Pittsburgh, January 22, 1877.

POLITICAL.

☞ FOR MAYOR,

S. J. WAINWRIGHT,

FIFTEENTH WARD,

Subject to the decision of the City Republican Convention.

☞ FOR MAYOR,

JARED M. BRUSH.

Subject to the decision of the City Republican Convention.

☞ FOR MAYOR,

JOS A. BUTLER.

Subject to the Republican City Convention.

☞ FOR CITY TREASURER,

R. B. BROWN.

Subject to the decision of the City Republican Convention.

☞ FOR CITY TREASURER,

THOS. S. MITCHELL.

Subject to the decision of the City Republican Convention.

☞ FOR CITY TREASURER,

SAMUEL KILGORE.

Subject to the decision of the City Republican Convention.

☞ FOR CITY TREASURER,

J. F. DENNISTON,

TWENTIETH WARD, PITTSBURGH.

Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Election.

☞ FOR CITY CONTROLLER,

R. M. SNODGRASS.

Subject to the decision of the City Republican Convention.

DISSOLUTION.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between F. F. FARRER, R. H. EMERSON and C. W. FARRER, known as the PITTSBURGH ACID WORKS, was dissolved by mutual consent August 1, 1876, R. H. EMERSON retiring.

F. F. FARRER,
R. H. EMERSON,
C. W. FARRER.

The business will be continued by F. F. FARRER, C. W. FARRER and G. B. LITTLEFIELD, under the style of the PITTSBURGH ACID WORKS.

F. F. FARRER,
C. W. FARRER,
G. B. LITTLEFIELD.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP—THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned at Pittsburgh, Pa., under the names of E. W. McCLURE & CO. and McCLURE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, E. W. McCLURE retiring from the business, which will continue to be carried on by G. T. RAFFERTY, under the name of McCLURE & CO. The claims and accounts due by or to the late firm will be settled at No. 14 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa., by G. T. RAFFERTY.

E. W. McCLURE,
G. T. RAFFERTY.

In retiring from the coke business, the undersigned asks for his succeeding partner the continuance of the patronage and favor which the late firm has enjoyed.

E. W. McCLURE.

Pittsburgh, Pa., January 1, 1877.

TO ROLLING MILL PROPRIETORS

Having secured by patent a process to roll NUT IRON by which a large profit is left to the Rolling Mill and Consumers, any mill desiring to secure this specialty, address

WM. MILNER,
109 John street, New York.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FARMERS' DEPOSIT NATIONAL BANK, AT PITTSBURGH, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business, January 20, 1877.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and Discounts	$1,435,455 02
Overdrafts	15,790 16
U. S. Bonds to Secure Circulation	100,000 00
Due from Approved Reserve Agents	148,423 83
Due from other National Banks	23,931 71
Due from State Banks and Bankers	78,084 61
Real Estate, Furniture and Fixtures	25,501 93
Current expenses and taxes paid	3,478 06
Checks and other Cash Items	14,346 17
Exchanges for Clearing House	109,818 98
Bills of Other National Banks	21,598 89
Fractional Currency, (including nickels)	407 16
Specie, including Gold Treasury Notes	8,310 00
Legal Tender Notes	150,000 00
Redemption Fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)	4,500 00
	$2,140,115 55
LIABILITIES.	
Capital Stock Paid in	$300,000 00
Surplus Fund	400,000 00
Other Undivided Profits	25,240 43
National Bank Notes Outstanding	90,000 00
Dividends Unpaid	2,112 06
Individual Deposits subject to check	1,280,815 18
Due to other National Banks	18,042 73
Due to State Banks and Bankers	23,905 21
	$2,140,115 55

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, } ss.

I, S. George, Jr., Cashier of the Farmers' Deposit National Bank, of Pittsburgh, Pa., do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. GEORGE, Jr., Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 24th day of January, 1877.

E. T. CASSIDY, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
WM. WALKER,
D. HOSTETTER,
JAS. MARSHALL, } Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FIFTH NATIONAL BANK, OF PITTSBURGH, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business, January 20, 1877:

RESOURCES.		
Loans and Discounts		$186,572 89
Overdrafts		204 53
U. S. Bonds to secure Circulation		100,000 00
Other Stocks		60 00
Due from Approved Reserve Agents	$14,302 00	
Due from other National Banks	3,281 09	
Due from State Banks and Bankers	6,155 71	
		23,738 80
Furniture and Fixtures		3,470 00
Current Expenses		72 62
Checks and other Cash Items	$1,985 17	
Bills of Other Banks	431 00	
Fractional Currency and Nickels	265 65	
Specie	1,925 83	
Legal Tender Notes	13,987 00	
		18,594 65
Redemption Fund with U. S. Treasurer (five per cent. of Circulation)		4,500 00
		$337,212 49
LIABILITIES.		
Capital Stock paid in		$100,000 00
Surplus Fund		10,000 00
Undivided Profits		4,616 64
National Bank Notes Outstanding		90,000 00
Individual Deposits subject to check	$73,631 29	
Time Certificates of Deposit	7,270 00	
Cashier's Checks Outstanding	868 35	
		81,769 64
Due to National Banks		10,620 01
Due to State Banks and Bankers		40,206 22
		$337,212 49

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, } SS.

I, L. Halsey Williams, Cashier of the above named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

L. HALSEY WILLIAMS, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 24th day of January, 1877.

GEO. I. WHITNEY, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
ROBERT ARTHURS,
D. LEET WILSON,
RALPH BAGALEY, } Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE DIAMOND NATIONAL BANK, at Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business, January 20, 1877.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and Discounts	$314,476 39
Overdrafts	709 80
U. S. Bonds to Secure Circulation	50,000 00
Due from Approved Reserve Agents	58,486 00
Due from other National Banks	42,125 73
Real Estate, Furniture and Fixtures	92,490 05
Current Expenses and Taxes Paid	1,502 78
Checks and other Cash Items	6,958 58
Bills of other National Banks	9,020 00
Fractional Currency (including Nickels)	1,331 00
Specie, including Gold, Treasury Notes	669 03
Legal Tender Notes	100,000 00
Redemption Fund with U. S. Treasurer (five per cent. of circulation)	2,250 00
	$680,019 33
LIABILITIES.	
Capital Stock paid in	$200,000 00
Surplus Fund	6,919 56
Other Undivided Profits	7,275 72
National Bank Notes Outstanding	45,000 00
Dividends Unpaid	886 50
Individual Deposits, subject to check	419,837 55
	$680,019 33

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, } SS.

I, John S. Scully, Cashier of the Diamond National Bank, of Pittsburgh, Pa., do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN S. SCULLY, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 24th day of January, 1877.

WM. F. ROBB, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
A. GARRISON,
ADAMS GETTY,
J. W. CARNAHAN, } Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE ALLEGHENY NATIONAL BANK, at Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business, January 20, 1877.

RESOURCES.		
Loans and Discounts		$915,165 02
Overdrafts		3,245 20
U. S. Bonds to Secure Circulation		200,000 00
U. S. Bonds on hand		100,000 00
Other Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages		50,624 68
Due from Approved Reserve Agents	$83,707 80	
Due from other National Banks	10,027 39	
Due from State Banks and Bankers	6,641 22	
		99,976 41
Real Estate, Furniture and Fixtures		105,190 21
Current Expenses and Taxes Paid		4,368 01
Premiums Paid		16,063 50
Checks on Banks not in Clearing House	$3,173 17	
Exchanges for Clearing House	49,639 89	
Bills of other National B'ks	2,316 00	
Fractional Currency (including Nickels)	1,847 10	
Legal Tender Notes	70,500 00	
Redemption Fund with U.S. Treasurer, five per cent. of Circulation	9,000 00	
		136,476 16
		$1,631,108 19
LIABILITIES.		
Capital Stock paid in		$500,000 00
Surplus Fund		160,000 00
Other Undivided Profits		1,712 86
National Bank Notes Outstanding		175,400 00
State Bank Notes Outstanding		4,340 00
Dividends Unpaid		8,957 00
Individual Deposits subject to Check	$761,727 08	
Demand Certificates of Deposit	1,400 00	
Due to other National B'ks	9,599 39	
Due to State Banks and Bankers	7,961 86	
		780,688 33
		$1,631,108 19

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, } SS:

I, W. McCandless, Cashier of the Allegheny National Bank, of Pittsburgh, Pa., do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. McCANDLESS, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 24th day of January, 1877.

S. SMITH, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
J. W. COOK,
D. R. GALWAY,
JOSHUA RHODES, } Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE CITIZENS' NATIONAL BANK, at Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business, January 20, 1877.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and Discounts	$1,198,317 65
Overdrafts	7,355 90
U. S. Bonds to Secure Circulation	514,000 00
U. S. Bonds on hand	2,250 00
Other Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages	17,297 50
Due from Approved Reserve Agents	200,974 28
Due from other National Banks	45,877 14
Due from State Banks and Bankers	1,149 81
Real Estate, Furniture and Fixtures	33,611 61
Current Expenses and Taxes Paid	3,817 68
Checks and other Cash Items	10,558 75
Exchanges for Clearing House	37,544 76
Bills of other National Banks	45,600 00
Fractional Currency, (including Nickels)	11,232 88
Specie—Silver Coin	2,525 00
Legal Tender Notes	336,000 00
Redemption Fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)	23,130 00
Due from U. S. Treasurer other than 5 per cent. Redemption Fund	1,900 00
	$2,496,142 96
LIABILITIES.	
Capital Stock Paid in	$800,000 00
Surplus Fund	168,704 04
Other Undivided Profits	11,475 90
National Bank Notes Outstanding	462,600 00
Dividends Unpaid	3,852 75
Individual Deposits, subject to check	971,279 30
Demand Certificates of Deposit	[illegible]
Cashier's Checks Outstanding	11,190 00
Due to other National Banks	60,065 08
Due to State Banks and Bankers	775 99
	$2,496,142 96

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, } SS:

I, R. K. Wilson, Cashier of the Citizens' National Bank, of Pittsburgh, Pa., do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. K. WILSON, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 24th day of January, 1877.

GEO. I. WHITNEY, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
B. L. FAHNESTOCK,
JOHN L. WILLOCK,
WM. McCREERY, } Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE MARINE NATIONAL BANK, at Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business, January 20, 1877.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and Discounts	$262,074 49
Overdrafts	3,535 12
U. S. Bonds to secure Circulation	50,000 00
Due from Approved Reserve Agents	18,681 44
Due from other National Banks	17,852 26
Due from State Banks and Bankers	7,798 00
Real Estate, Furniture and Fixtures	4,524 56
Premiums paid	6,312 50
Checks and other Cash Items	6,893 65
Bills of other Banks	3,449 00
Fractional Currency (including Nickels)	781 93
Specie—Silver	1,400 00
Legal Tender Notes	17,690 00
Due from U. S. Treasurer other than 5 per cent. Redemption Fund	500 00
Redemption Fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)	2,250 00
Total	$403,742 95
LIABILITIES.	
Capital Stock paid in	$200,000 00
Surplus Fund	3,222 88
Undivided Profits	901 56
National Bank Notes outstanding	45,000 00
Dividends unpaid	2,446 00
Individual Deposits subject to check	151,272 51
Demand Certificates of Deposit	900 00
Total	$403,742 95

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, } SS:

I, W. C. Macrum, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. C. MACRUM, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 24th day of January, 1877.

E. T. CASSIDY, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
JOHN O. PHILLIPS,
WM. W. O'NEIL,
WM. FRANCE, } Directors.

THE SNOWDON HEATER INSURES STEAM BOILERS AGAINST INJURY CAUSED BY A LOW TEMPERATURE OF FEED WATER, THROUGH THESE HEATERS.

OVER 2000 BOILERS SUPPLIED

CIRCULAR AND PRICE LIST FURNISHED ON APPLICATION

ATWOOD & McCAFFREY.

50 TO 60 THIRD AVE PITTSBURGH, PA. BET. MARKET & FERRY STS.

STATEMENT OF THE

TEUTONIA INSURANCE CO.,

OF ALLEGHENY,

ORGANIZED JULY 18, 1871,

For the year ending December 31, 1876.

Capital		$125,000 00
With privilege to increase to		200,000 00
ASSETS.		
Bonds and Mortgages, first liens on Allegheny county property	$84,942 77	
Interest due and accrued thereon	4,086 73	
Rents due	183 50	
Real Estate	26,500 00	
Fifty shares German National Bank	5,000 00	
Due from other companies	322 77	
Stock Notes	40,000 00	
Premiums in course of collection	4,360 81	
Cash in office and bank	8,988 70	
		174,385 28
RECEIPTS.		
Premiums	$24,295 47	
Interest received, due and accrued	9,831 52	
Rents	796 16	
		34,923 15
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Fire losses of 1875	$2,799 53	
Fire losses of 1876	5,334 70	
	$8,134 23	
Return Premiums, Abatements and Rebates	3,071 86	
Reinsurance	60 00	
Commissions	2,820 38	
Salaries	3,336 07	
Rents, taxes and all other expenses	2,566 02	
Dividend Nos. 6 and 7	$13,750 00	
Less amount credited to stock notes	10,000 00	
	3,750 00	
		23,738 56
LIABILITIES.		
Reinsurance Reserve	$17,119 57	
Losses resisted and interest thereon	3,884 76	
All other claims against the company	1,256 26	
NETT SURPLUS	27,124 69	
Capital Stock	125,000 00	
		174,385 28
Outstanding Risks		$2,390,343 83

TTHS HENRY F. EGGERS, Secretary.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE GERMAN NATIONAL BANK, at Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business, January 20, 1877.

RESOURCES.		
Loans and Discounts		$928,434 38
Overdrafts		1,123 29
U. S. Bonds to Secure Circulation		250,000 00
U. S. Bonds on hand		4,000 00
Other Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages		32,272 36
Due from Approved Reserve Agents	$80,446 80	
Due from other National Banks	81,987 47	
Due from State Banks and Bankers	4,349 47	
		166,783 74
Real Estate, Furniture and Fixtures		59,254 83
Current Expenses and Taxes Paid		9,792 44
Premiums Paid		625 00
Checks and other Cash Items	$821 33	
Exchanges for Clearing House	11,928 11	
Bills of other National Banks	20,305 00	
Fractional Currency (including Nickels)	2,270 04	
Specie (including Gold Treasury Notes)	104 60	
Legal Tender Notes	126,165 00	
		161,594 08
Redemption Fund with U. S. Treasurer (five per cent. of circulation)		11,250 00
Due from U. S. Treasurer other than five per cent. redemption fund		7,887 75
		$1,633,017 87
LIABILITIES.		
Capital Stock Paid In		$250,000 00
Surplus Fund		156,000 00
Other Undivided Profits		19,583 52
National Bank Notes Outstanding		225,000 00
Individual Deposits subject to check	$658,740 64	
Demand Certificates of Deposit	7,563 20	
Due to other National Banks	105,462 49	
Due to State Banks and Bankers	210,668 02	
		982,434 35
		$1,633,017 87

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, } SS:

I, Joseph Laurent, Cashier of the German National Bank of Pittsburgh, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOSEPH LAURENT, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 24th day of January, 1877.

S. SMITH, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
JOHN F. HAVEKOTTE,
E. FRAUENHEIM,
J. B. HILL, } Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF BIRMINGHAM, at Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business, January 20, 1877.

RESOURCES.		
Loans and Discounts		$277,803 11
Overdrafts		681 95
U. S. Bonds to Secure Circulation (par value)		100,000 00
Due from Approved Reserve Agents		68,784 13
Real Estate, Furniture and Fixtures		33,057 93
Current Expenses and Taxes Paid		134 70
Checks and other Cash Items		1,897 91
Bills of other Banks		3,212 00
Fractional Currency (including Nickels)		393 99
Specie, viz.: Silver Coin		300 00
Legal Tender Notes		11,000 00
Redemption Fund with U. S. Treasurer (Five per cent. of Circulation)		4,500 00
Total		$501,765 72
LIABILITIES.		
Capital Stock Paid in		$100,000 00
Surplus Fund		60,000 00
Undivided Profits		193 40
National Bank Notes Outstanding		90,000 00
Dividends Unpaid		924 00
Individual Deposits subject to check	$213,582 73	
Time Certificates of Deposit	36,445 00	
Cashier's Checks Outstanding	620 59	
		250,648 32
Total		$501,765 72

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, } SS.

I, John P. Beech, Cashier of the above named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN P. BEECH, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 24th day of January, 1877.

CHARLES EVANS, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
JAMES FAWCETT,
H. SELLERS McKEE,
MICHAEL ERNWEIN, } Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE'S NATIONAL BANK, at Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business, January 20, 1877:

RESOURCES.	
Loans and Discounts	$1,230,431 32
Overdrafts	8,699 29
United States Bonds to secure circulation	900,000 00
Due from Approved Reserve Agents	29,439 45
Due from other National Banks	48,835 24
Due from State Banks and Bankers	11,886 88
Real Estate, Furniture and Fixtures	93,304 37
Current expenses and taxes paid	324 81
Checks and other Cash Items	5,667 07
Exchanges for Clearing House	56,815 25
Bills of other National Banks	7,645 00
Fractional Currency (including Nickels)	1,080 48
Legal tender notes	74,729 00
Redemption Fund, with U. S. Treasurer, 5 per cent. of circulation	40,000 00
Due from U.S. Treasurer other than 5 per cent. Redemption Fund	5,700 00
	$2,514,578 19
LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid in	$1,000,000 00
Surplus fund	160,000 00
Other Undivided Profits	5,037 34
National Bank Notes Outstanding	800,000 00
Dividends Unpaid	5,634 00
Individual Deposits Subject to Check	511,268 07
Demand Certificates of Deposit	18,477 50
Due to State Banks and Bankers	14,161 28
	$2,514,578 19

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, } SS:

I, F. M. Gordon, Cashier of the People's National Bank, of Pittsburgh, Pa., do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. M. GORDON, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 24th day of January, 1877.

GEO. I. WHITNEY, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
B. PRESTON,
JOHN W. CHALFANT,
R. C. GRAY, } Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE IRON CITY NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business, January 20, 1877.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and Discounts	$949,886 97
U. S. Bonds to Secure Circulation	400,000 00
Other Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages	4,850 00
Due from Approved Reserve Agents	103,451 35
Due from other National Banks	74,397 88
Due from State Banks and Bankers	3,934 12
Real Estate	29,520 54
Current Expenses and Taxes	3,681 76
Checks and other Cash Items	6,496 57
Exchanges for Clearing House	25,721 51
Bills of other National Banks	16,262 00
Fractional Currency (including nickels)	560 00
Specie, viz.: Gold Coin	22,408 50
Silver Coin	928 00
Legal Tender Notes	285,450 00
Redemption Fund, with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of Circulation)	18,000 00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than five per cent. Redemption Fund	2,000 00
	$1,946,529 20
LIABILITIES.	
Capital Stock paid in	$400,000 00
Surplus Fund	300,000 00
Other Undivided Profits	41,387 43
National Bank Notes Outstanding	234,350 00
Dividends Unpaid	2,275 00
Individual Deposits subject to check	764,826 57
Demand Certificates of Deposit	2,200 00
Cashier's Checks Outstanding	3,970 68
Due to other National Banks	126,357 72
Due to State Banks and Bankers	72,161 80
	$1,946,529 20

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, } SS.

I, Geo. R. Duncan, Cashier of the above named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. R. DUNCAN, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 24th day of January, 1877.

S. SMITH, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
JAMES HERDMAN,
W. W. SPEER,
P. H. MILLER, } Directors.

TO PROPERTY OWNERS.

We are prepared to take charge of all kinds of properties, dwellings, business houses, &c., for renting, collecting rents, paying taxes, &c. Having a large acquaintance, we can offer special inducements. Give us a call.

W. A. HERRON, Real Estate Broker,
TTHS 83 Wood street.

STATEMENT OF THE

UNION INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF PITTSBURGH, PA.,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1876.

Capital Stock		$100,000 00
With privileges of increasing to		200,000 00
RESOURCES.		
Mortgages (first lien)	$103,296 65	
Cash on hand and in bank	13,529 39	
Real Estate	7,500 00	
Premiums in course of collection	4,460 13	
Interest due and accrued	2,716 95	
Fifty-one shares Company's stock	2,550 00	
Twenty shares Central B'nk stock	1,100 00	
Office furniture	625 89	
Book accounts	155 00	
Rent accrued	72 00	
		135,997 02
LIABILITIES.		
Capital Stock	$100,000 00	
Reinsurance reserve	15,412 54	
Unpaid losses not due $2,527 78		
Losses resisted 2,786 00		
	5,313 78	
Due and accrued for rent, State tax, Commissions due and to become due on premiums in course of collections	1,035 03	
Unpaid dividends	6 00	
Surplus beyond capital	14,229 71	
		135,997 02
RECEIPTS.		
Premiums	$21,124 39	
Interest	8,302 72	
Rents	262 00	
		29,689 11
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Losses incurred in 1874 $1,462 53		
Losses incurred in 1875 2,348 52		
Losses incurred in 1876 8,036 84		
	$11,847 89	
Return premiums, reinsurances and commissions	3,986 39	
Salaries, rent, advertising and all other expenses	6,095 06	
		21,929 34
Dividends paid		7,994 00
Risks in force December 31, 1876		$1,944,082 65

TTHS J. W. J. McLAIN, Secretary.

STATEMENT OF THE

BOATMAN'S FIRE & MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF PITTSBURGH, PA.,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1876.

CAPITAL STOCK		$225,000 00
ASSETS.		
Bonds and mortgages, first liens	$107,666 66	
Stock due bills, each secured by two approved names	67,500 00	
Cash in banks and office	18,655 31	
Loans on collaterals	14,029 38	
U. S. 5-20 Registered Bonds $10,000		
U. S. 5-20 Coupon Bonds 2,000		
	12,000 00	
Premium on U. S. Bonds	1,605 00	
Allegheny Valley R. R. Income Bonds	7,645 00	
Merch. and Manuf. National Bank Stock	5,782 50	
Titusville City Bonds	5,000 00	
Penna. R. R. Co. Stock	4,912 50	
Book Accounts	4,491 97	
Peebles Sub-District School Bonds	4,240 00	
Exchange National Bank Stock	3,050 00	
Birmingham School District Bonds	2,500 00	
Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Manchester Passenger R. W. Co. Bonds	2,500 00	
Monongahela Water Company's Stock	2,212 50	
Premium Notes	2,090 00	
People's Savings Bank Stock	1,084 00	
Interest due and accrued	6,370 00	
		273,915 40
RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR 1876.		
Net premiums	$35,593 04	
Interest	12,020 24	
Other sources	37 50	
		$47,650 78
DISBURSEMENTS DURING THE YEAR 1876.		
Fire losses of 1875, net $1,900 07		
Marine losses of 1875, net 165 95		
	$2,066 02	
Fire losses of 1876, net $15,050 78		
Marine losses of 1876, net 679 79		
	15,730 57	
		$17,805 59
Dividends	$29,250 00	
Less amount applied to credit of stock due bills	22,500 00	
Amount paid in cash		6,750 00
Rents, salaries and all other expenses		8,151 28
State taxes		1,462 50
		$34,169 81
Unsettled losses December 31, 1876	$5,432 59	
All other debts December 31, 1876, not exceeding	567 41	
		6,000 00
Total amount of outstanding risks		$2,826,832

TTHS EARL S. GARDNER, Secretary.

STATEMENT OF THE

CASH INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF PITTSBURGH, PA.,

FROM JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1876.

Published in accordance with the requirements of the 15th Section of an Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth.

Capital authorized and paid in		$100,000 00
ASSETS.		
Bonds and Mortgages	$104,000 34	
Bills receivable	14,519 00	
Cash in bank	35,109 43	
Pittsburgh School Bonds	10,000 00	
Allegheny Water Bonds	3,089 00	
National Bank Stock	6,000 00	
Real Estate	8,181 39	
Uncollected Premiums	2,779 30	
		$183,786 46
RECEIPTS AND BALANCES.		
Premiums received	$18,273 02	
Interest and Commissions received	14,607 64	
Unpaid Dividends	200 00	
Balance January 1, 1876	81,855 50	
		$114,935 16
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Dividends Nos. 16 and 17	$16,000 00	
Fire Losses paid	7,256 91	
State and City Taxes	941 17	
Salaries and Expenses	5,636 07	
Return Premiums	746 75	
Commission on Premiums	565 80	
		$31,146 70
Balance above Capital		$83,789 46
Capital paid in		100,000 00
		$183,789 46
Outstanding Risks		1,967,938 22
Unearned Premiums		25,417 20
Interest Due and Accrued		2,773 52
Adjusted Losses not due		3,842 30
Other Debts		None.

TTHS JOS. T. JOHNSTON, Secretary.

SIXTH ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE

CITY INSURANCE COMPANY,

PITTSBURGH, PA., DECEMBER 31, 1876.

ROBERT J. ANDERSON, President.
REDMOND J. GRACE, Vice President and General Agent.
W. CUNNINGHAM, Treasurer.
JOHN R. GLONINGER, Secretary.
OFFICE—No. 64 Fourth avenue, second floor.

Cash Capital		$100,000 00
ASSETS.		
Cash in hands of Treasurer in bank and collections		$19,760 68
Bond and mortgage and interest		108,757 25
Real estate		25,128 24
Hull and cargo premiums		2,027 90
Loans on collaterals		11,614 74
Balance due by agents		3,885 50
Personal property		1,296 11
		$173,470 42
RECEIPTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1876.		
Fire and hull premiums	$65,907 75	
Interest and rents	10,409 30	
		$76,317 05
DISBURSEMENT DURING THE SAME PERIOD.		
Commission and reinsurance	$11,487 86	
Return premiums	8,178 67	
State and other taxes	2,372 00	
Salaries, rent, traveling and adjustment expenses	9,808 29	
Losses of 1875, $4,230; of 1876, $17,402 10	21,632 10	
Interest on mortgage on real estate, since paid off	1,132 30	
Profit and loss	630 84	
		$55,242 06
		$21,074 99
Balance December 31, 1876	$162,395 43	
Deduct dividends Nos. 6 and 7	10,000 00	
		152,395 43
		$173,470 42
Total liabilities exclusive of capital		51,121 77
Surplus as to Policy Holders		$122,348 65

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

In the matter of GEORGE H. GARVER, Debtor, No. 2,766 in Bankruptcy.

At Pittsburgh, in said District, on the 24th day of January, A. D. 1877. Notice is hereby given that a resolution of composition passed by the creditors of said debtor, together with a statement of said debtor's assets and debts, has been presented to the Court, and that a hearing will be had before the said Court, at Pittsburgh, on the 3D DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1877, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of inquiring whether such resolution has been passed in the manner directed by the 17th Section of the amendment to the Bankrupt Act, approved June 22, 1874, at which time you may appear and show cause, if any you have, why the said resolution of composition should not be confirmed and recorded, and said statement of assets and debts be filed, as provided by said section.

S. C. McCANDLESS, Clerk.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY

Chester, Delaware County, Pa.

Session reopens January 3. Thorough instruction in Civil Engineering, the Classics and English Branches. For circulars apply to CHAS. H. PAULSON, 66 Wood street, Pittsburgh, or to COL. THEO. HYATT, President.

The Commercial.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 25, 1877.

JOHN MORRISSEY favors the passage of the joint committee's bill. Let it pass, then. What need have we of further proof of its merits?

How silent jay WATTERSON would be if he talked only as much as he thought. He would have to carry a rattle around with him in order to create a noise.

IT WOULD certainly seem that the Republican members of Congress ought to do their own thinking. Some of them, however, have apparently let the job out to the Democracy.

THEY feel perfectly confident of TILDEN's inauguration, down in South Carolina. Throughout the State it is extremely dangerous for the United States internal revenue officers to attempt to enforce the laws, and it is universally conceded that matters are getting worse and worse.

MR. GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS, it is said, supports The Plan. Mr. CURTIS, as the Cincinnati *Times* observes, is another of those gentlemen of such extensive magnanimity that, having a piece of bread and butter, he would toss up with another fellow which of the two should have it.

THE compromise juggle proposes to call in five out of the nine justices of the Supreme Court as arbitrators, and then recognizes the possibility of an appeal to the Supreme Court by a dissatisfied contestant for the Presidency. But the majority of the judges having already passed upon the merits of the case, what chance would there be before our highest tribunal, under such circumstances?

THE New York *World* very frankly and ingenuously explains the chronic tendency of the Democratic press to bulldoze the truth. It says:

> Whether we argue from principle or history, it is indisputable that the truth is almost always not to be told. It is usually useless, frequently inconvenient, ordinarily impolite and invariably impolitic. Then why tell it?

We can now more readily account for the peculiar idiosyncrasies of the *Post*.

THE Court of Arbitrators appointed to settle the long disputed question of the true boundary line between Maryland and Virginia, have decreed the whole bed of the Potomac river to Maryland, Virginia being entitled, for riparian purposes only, so far into the stream as low water mark, and even at that point she must not impede the navigation or use of the river by the people of Maryland. This decision, which, as a matter of interstate navigation, is of considerable interest to the American people, awards most of the vast bivalvular tracts of the lower Chesapeake and its numerous tributaries to Maryland.

QUITE a number of our mercantile men have expressed to us their decided dissent from the action of the Chamber of Commerce of this city, on Monday last, on the compromise juggle. The attendance at the meeting was exceedingly slim; no notice was given beforehand that the question would come up, and the action taken was not, therefore, an expression of the opinion of our business men. If they had all attended the meeting on Monday last, as they would have done if they had known the question would come up, they would have indignantly defeated the resolutions that were then practically smuggled through.

THE President, in his message to Congress on the employment of troops at the South, cites the use made by former Presidents, of the army as a part of the executive force of the nation. He refers particularly to the employment of a large military force in Boston for the purpose of insuring the return of a fugitive slave to a merciless master, and the dispatch of companies of soldiers to superintend the execution of JOHN BROWN for committing treason in Virginia; and he might have added the forcible hindrance which General SUMNER, in 1857, opposed to the meeting of the Free State Legislature. He dispersed it by force of arms, under orders from President BUCHANAN.

THE House Committee on Privileges and Elections has refused to subpœna the witnesses from Cincinnati asked for by the Republican members of the committee, thus virtually confessing that the testimony of these witnesses would be fatal to the Democracy. The committee knew well enough beforehand that their testimony would develope knowledge of another check from TILDEN's bank for $7,500, which was used to buy fraudulent votes for the election of BANNING and SAYLER, Democratic candidates for Congress in Cincinnati. The refusal to summon the witnesses is a high-handed outrage; but, then, what is a party to do when it is caught in the very act of fraud?

IN the decision of a "Local Option" case, in this State, growing out of a bill which made its application depend upon the vote of the people, the Supreme Court decided that as the Constitution places the law-making power exclusively in the hands of the Legislature, that body cannot, under any pretext whatever, transfer that power to the people or any other outside body. This decision stands as good law, to-day, not only in Pennsylvania but thoroughout the Union; yet Congress is just about to set it at defiance by delegating *its* power to an irresponsible commission. If Congress has *no* power over counting the electoral votes, it can delegate no power; if it has power, that power is exclusive and cannot be delegated.

THE Democratic House still successfully resists all attempts to commit the party against the payment of the rebel war claims. Early last month, it will be remembered, Mr. HUNTER, a Republican member from Indiana, introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Judiciary to report within twenty days a constitutional amendment prohibiting the payment of such claims. The committee took no action. Two weeks ago he introduced a second resolution reciting that the committee had not obeyed instructions, and requiring them to report within two days. This was defeated by Democratic votes. A day or two ago he introduced a constitutional amendment to the same effect in the form of a resolution, but the Democrats voted it down. Hence it seems that the fears so generally expressed in the campaign about the Democrats paying rebel claims, had a very good foundation.

THE official returns of the trade of Great Britian for the last month, just published, are of the usual unfavorable character, the exports during the month showing a falling off of 11.7 per cent. as compared with December, 1875. The exports for the calendar year declined very heavily as against 1875, reaching only £200,576,000, or to about £22,900,000 less. Compared with 1874 the falling off is no less than £39,000,000. When to this is added the estimated value of the exports of foreign and colonial produce—£55,500,000—there remains, according to the London *Times*, a balance against that country on the mere trading account of about £118,000,000 for the past year. The same paper says:

> The United States is buying from us less of almost everything, from alkili, clothes, beer and earthenware to pig iron, railroad iron, cutlery, machinery, cotton piece goods and woolen and worsted manufactures; and the present trade policy of the Union undoubtedly bids fair almost to extinguish its trade from England; in time also our trade from the Union.

THE Washington correspondent of the Troy *Times*, speaking of the visit of the Grand Duke ALEXIS, recalls to mind the reasons which compelled the withdrawal of CATACAZY, the Russian Minister at the time of the Grand Duke's first visit, from diplomatic service at Washington; and in the same connection he states one of the secrets that led to the retirement of Mr. MOTLEY, our Minister to England, which has never before been made public. The enemies of President GRANT have industriously sought to make it appear that Mr. MOTLEY was recalled because he was a friend of Senator SUMNER, and that it was to punish the latter for his opposition to the Administration that the ax fell on his friend's head. Our Government demanded CATACAZY's retirement because he was an officious intermeddler in our affairs with Great Britain; and now it appears that Mr. MOTLEY was removed for interference in the legislation of Parliament, the British Government having entered a protest against his misconduct. It is a little singular, however, that the statement, if true, was not forthcoming long ago.

OUR neighboring State of Ohio is growing a little wild on the subject of compulsory education, a bill of this character having just passed the lower branch of the Legislature. The benefits of a law to compel people to do what instinct prompts every sane man to do anyhow, are very questionable, and the particular measure in question has many objectionable features. Under it a man might be annoyed in many ways in an unfriendly neighborhood. Who is to judge whether he shall send to the common schools or educate his children at home, or whether his child is in physical condition to attend school "eight consecutive weeks," or to attend school at all? Then, too, if the State is to make her children good by compulsory education, she should assume the duty of moral education first and letters afterward; and as religion is the only sound foundation for morals, she must instruct in religion. Of course a false religion would be worse than none; so that as a grand preliminary the State would have to decide on the true religion, by joint vote of the two Houses. In Prussia there has been compulsory education for many years; but the people of that country do not seem to have made any more rapid progress toward a republic. In many Roman Catholic districts there is a sort of compulsory education, and the law has been in operation in many different places at different times, yet it is doubtful whether there is now a more despotic government in Europe than that of Prussia; and it is certain that the results of the law elsewhere will not compare favorably with those of the voluntary system. It is assumed that a republic must have all its children educated; but our Republic was established before the common school system. If the common school had made the Republic, instead of the Republic creating the school, the conclusion might have been different. It will not be pretended that Republicans were less pure in that day than this, or that the diffusion of intelligence has lessened taxation and corruption. Of course education is a good thing, but it is quite possible that we may pay too high a price and then not get as good an article as if people were left to act with perfect free will in the matter. The voluntary system has thus far worked admirably in our sister State, and she would do well to continue to trust it, at least for another generation.

EVEN away out in Montana, where the people can see the sun go down over the western edge of the world, and where, also, they can hear the weird noises made by the axle at the north pole, caused by want of grease, the people seem to be as fiercely bent upon going into debt as those of their more favored brethren to the eastward and southward. According to the Governor's message to the Territorial Legislature the indebtedness of the several counties was increased during the year ending March 1, 1876, $40,569 77, and the total indebtedness now amounts to what the Governor calls the alarming sum of $491,318 76. Now, he who would give $500,000 for the whole Territory, including all there is in it, would be, in our judgment, a very reckless capitalist, and his eccentricity would savor so strongly of insanity that his friends would be justified in putting him under legal restraint; yet there are fools enough to be found, according to this official statement, to lend this sum upon the credit of a few municipalities in that hyperborean region. The Governor is, or pretends to be, greatly horrified at this state of things, but he seems much more concerned for the borrowers than the lenders, while he should, as we think, extend his ardent sympathies to the poor devils who have been tempted into making this unquestionably bad investment of their funds. Taking for his text PAUL's utterance, "Owe no man anything," Governor POTTS treats the native to this pertinent piece of sermonizing: "A disregard of his injunction is the bitter spring from which flows nearly all our public and domestic calamities. We should welcome the return of the day when the people will prefer honest poverty to the gilded shams of fashionable prodigality, when the plain, honest, republican simplicity of the early fathers will supplant the extravagance and gaudy show of to-day; when men shall be proud to eat no bread save that earned by the sweat of honest toil; when the people will live within their income and compel their local governments to do likewise."

This would be very good advice applied to more advanced localities; but one would naturally expect a Territorial Governor to regard the sum total of municipal indebtedness within his bounds as so much clear gain from the Shylocks of the outer world. The lenders will certainly be very smart if they ever get a cent of their money back.

THE Erie *Dispatch* relates the following as the causes which prompted the suicide of COLLINS, of the Lake Shore road:

> The suicide of Charles Collins, Chief Engineer of the Lake Shore road, is one of the many startling results of the Ashtabula disaster and one of the saddest. Mr. Collins was well known and universally respected, not only along the line of the road but by railroad men generally throughout the country. His death seems to have been the result of a morbid sensitiveness regarding the terrible holocaust at Ashtabula. When the accident was first announced to him he was so overcome that he wept profusely and was completely unnerved on starting for the scene of the wreck. He took in hand, with his usual energy, the erection of the temporary bridge and completed it. He gave his testimony before the Coroner's jury, unhesitatingly affirming the belief that the old bridge had been a safe one. He pursued all his usual avocations, but the terrible remembrance of that grave of ice and fire seems to have haunted him day and night, and to have grown every moment more intolerable, until at last reason itself gave way under the infliction, and he cut the thread of life with his own hand. Mr. Collins' responsibility for the accident at Ashtabula was, probably, purely theoretical. He assured the writer on the day after the occurrence that, had he suspected the bridge to be unsafe, he would have at once protested against its use and secured its removal. At the same time Mr. Collins was unwilling to say, as an expert engineer, that he thought the bridge perfect in its construction. He thought it was equal to any load which it would ever have to carry. Mr. Collins seems to have had so much care and anxiety during the weeks following the disaster that popular distrust and suspicion were morbidly magnified in his mind and he probably thought that he would be regarded as in some way responsible for the destruction of life. To get rid of this nightmare he was driven, in all probability when his nervous excitement had been aggravated to temporary insanity, to the rash deed which hurried him into eternity.

THE position of the country is now in every way favorable to a general revival of industry, if only confidence in the future is restored. The crops of the year are all either ample or very large. The corn crop was within two per cent. as great as the immense crops of 1875, and in the form of pork is bringing good prices with a good foreign demand. The wheat crop is good and brings paying prices. The cotton crop was large and profitable and was combined with a greater production than ever before of food supplies by the Southern States. Wool has passed the extreme point of depression and is bringing fair prices. The sugar crop of Louisiana was enormous, and is selling remuneratively. Leather has passed the point of depression. Exports are large at full rates, and the price has advanced from four to six cents per pound, with the home demand brisk. All the New England cotton mills which are up to the times are now able to earn dividends, while the aggregate export of cotton goods is larger than before the war, and is steadily though slowly increasing. The most important sign of all in this view is the sense of stability and hopefulness for the future in case the Presidential difficulty is rightfully settled by the inauguration of HAYES, a feeling such as has not obtained since the panic of 1873, and which touches every important branch of industry.

HON. WILLIAM BEACH LAWRENCE (vehement Democrat) approves of the proposed electoral tribunal, and says of a portion of its membership: "Of the judges who have been selected to give their aid in this momentous occasion it would be presumptuous in me to offer any other remark than to state what no one will deny, that neither the learning nor the integrity of any one of them has ever been assailed, and a more irreproachable tribunal it would be impossible to find in the universe. It is my happiness, besides appreciating their judicial labors, to have been honored by a personal intercourse with them all. I cannot but feel the fullest confidence in having referred to them the claims of the candidate whom I have consistently supported, and whose election is to be desired on every public consideration."

Still, notwithstanding this profuse amount of integrity, honor, irreproachability, impartiality and learning possessed by all these judges of the Supreme Court, the joint committee of Congress took particular pains to ascertain the politics of each of them before naming them for the commission. We venture to say that the political bias of each was the *only* thing inquired into by that committee, and that not one of the four was chosen with any reference to his integrity, honor, learning or impartiality. What the committee wanted to find was a certain number of persons who had already prejudged the question at issue, and every one of the fourteen provided for in the bill was known, beforehand, to have made up his mind conclusively on all the points in dispute. The whole decision is made by the committee's bill to hang upon the chances of one or the other party in getting the fifteenth man.

THE *Methodist Recorder*, we observe, has donned a handsome new dress. Its typographical appearance now forms an outward visible sign of an inward spiritual grace. The editorial columns of the *Recorder* are notable for their originality, freshness and vigor, while its religious scope is so comprehensive that between its distinguishing poles of strength and tenderness all noble Christian elements have broadest room for full expansion and play.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Forenoon, and afternoon and night!—Forenoon,
And afternoon, and night!—Forenoon, and—what!
The empty song repeats itself. No more?
Yea, that is life, make this forenoon sublime,
This afternoon a psalm, this night a prayer,
And Time is conquered and thy crown is won.

Eleven hundred workmen are employed in New Haven making cartridges for the Turks.

There is no truth in that small-pox story telegraphed from New Orleans a day or two since.

The Berkshire, Massachusetts, ice product is so clear that a newspaper may be read through three feet of it.

The colleges of female physicians throughout the United States have more matriculants this year than ever before.

A prayer meeting has been planted in the midst of the stock speculators in Wall street. There is hope for this country yet.

The Jews of New York are not going back to Palestine. They prefer to invest in Fifth avenue lots rather than in property on the Jordan.

The California quicksilver product in 1876 was 67,889 flasks, with two mines to hear from, expected to increase the amount to about 70,000.

If this peculiar weather continues much longer it will not be strange if we soon hear of the outbreak of a new epizootic among our horses and cattle.

A number of Pacific coast capitalists have formed a company, with a capital of ten million dollars, gold, to get out lumber in Alaska for ship-building and other purposes.

The loss resulting from operating the lateral canals of New York last season was so great that it nearly wiped out the heavy surplus of the main channel. But this is nothing new.

Peru has determined to profit by what she saw of the advancement of a great republic at our Centennial, and the Government has concluded to invite emigration to the land of the Incas.

The Gothenburg experiment of obtaining a municipal monopoly in intoxicating liquors is to be introduced into Birmingham, England, the Town Council having adopted a motion to this effect.

An effort is now being made to increase our South American credits by opening a market there for our anthracite coal. This is a movement in the right direction, and ought to receive hearty support.

Let's all go South. In Florida the flowers are blooming in the gardens and the great luscious oranges are hanging ripe on the trees, while the air is soft as summer and no clouds darken the light blue skies.

Steamships and railroads are monopolizing nearly all our coastwise trade and ocean steamers the European trade. Not one Liverpool sailing ship discharged a full cargo in Boston harbor during the year 1876.

Representation and taxation. Twenty-five Connecticut towns which send thirty-nine Representatives to the Legislature draw more pay from the State to pay these Representatives than they pay into the State Treasury as taxes.

The New York *Independent* says that for many years Commodore Vanderbilt's charity amounted to $1,000 per day. If this is so, he is the most successful man on record for not letting his left hand know what the right one was doing.

The colored people in parts of South Carolina are said to be already in a condition of pitiful destitution, resulting from the refusal of merchants and factors to make advances, and the consequent inability of planters to make labor contracts.

Hard times. One white man out of every thirty-four in Richmond, Va., desires to be a policeman. Councilmen, merchants, mechanics, ex-army officers and professional men of all classes and conditions are represented in the list of applicants.

The receipts of the Patent Office last year were $757,987; the expenditures for the same year $652,542, and the amount paid into the United States Treasury $105,445. The receipts for 1875 were $743,453, the expenditures were $721,658, and the amount paid into the Treasury $21, 795.

Recently a bill was introduced in the Virginia Legislature exacting a dog tax, which would serve as a protection for the wool growers. This measure that body has voted down, and at the same time is about to remove the disabilities incurred by the duelist under the provisions of the Constitution. How very progressive!

Savannah, Georgia, has done a great deal for the sufferers from yellow fever. She has established one asylum for orphan boys and two for orphan girls, and two widows' homes for the needy and deserving poor; also a home for the homeless, where all who need food may get a meal, and where young women out of employment may find a temporary home until a situation can be secured.

It appears that the English newspapers are more susceptible to "outside influences" than the press on this side of the water. Some very unpleasant disclosures have recently been made as to bribes received by English journalists, and by at least one member of Parliament, from the the Nacval Nozim, of Bengal, to advance his claims in the newspapers. The subsidies varied from £25 to £500 and £600, and in the case of Bull Run Russell, of the *Times*, to $5,000.

The whale fishery business is not so whaling big as it was twenty-five years ago. In 1853 there were 599 ships and barks, thirty brigs and thirty-two schooners, measuring 203,286 tons, in the business. The product for that year was 103,077 barrels sperm oil, 260,113 barrels whale, and 5,652,300 pounds bone. Last year there were 123 ships and barks, seven brigs and thirty-nine schooners, making 38,883 tons bringing in 39,811 barrels sperm, 33,010 barrels whale, and 150,028 pounds bone.

General Burnside still retains in his service the cook and mess boy he used to have in the army.

PERSONAL.

Two ladies are bank directors, one at Peoria, Ill., and the other at Canton Ohio.

The New York *Times* says with biting sarcasm: "Mr. Tweed, with fine magnanimity, has lent Field to Tilden."

Rev. Dr. Riley calls Diaz the Garibaldi of Mexico—simple in his tastes, refusing all gifts and honors, and when off duty returning to his farm and domestic life.

The combined capital of the Rothschilds is stated by Emile Burnout, the well known publicist, to have attained in the past year to the almost incalculable sum of seventeen billions of francs, or $3,400,000,000. The significance of these stupendous figures may be rudely conceived by comparison, but there is nothing in the history of private wealth with which they can be compared.

Captain James B. Eads, who is about to receive an installment of $500,000 for his work at opening the mouth of the Mississippi, is in his fifty-seventh year, and a native of Lawrenceburg, Ind. At a very early age he evinced a strong taste for machinery, and at eleven constructed without any instruction a miniature engine that worked perfectly with steam. He has struggled upward to the possession of a private fortune, excellent health and thorough American taste, passing such grades as apple peddler, clerk, Mississippi wrecker, proprietor of the first glass-blowing establishment in the West and builder of twenty-seven iron-clad gun and mortar boats.

Possibly a good deal of righteous and scientific indignation has been wasted on the explorer Stanley. The London *Athenæum* has information from Zanzibar that the stories of his high-handed doings in Central Africa—his battles and butcheries, his constant breathings out of threatenings and slaughter—have been manufactured for the benefit of newspaper readers who like their literature to have a high gamy flavor. It is asserted at Zanzibar that there has been no war, no violence and no bloodshed on Stanley's route, and if this is true the complaints that he has been making future exploration in Africa impossible have been premature, and the threatened attempt of the British Governments to try him for a sort of land piracy under the Britsh flag need cause no apprehension of another quarrel between England and America.

How Dr. Lyman Beecher became the noted temperance preacher that he was is described by a correspondent of the Boston *Journal* as follows: "The father of Pettengill, the newspaper advertiser, was a Congregational clergyman. He was settled in a small parish in the town of Litchfield. Everybody drank and intemperance was the ruin of the hour. Mr. Pettengill preached a course of sermons against intemperance. They gave mortal offense, both to those who sold liquor and to those who drank it. A council was called to dismiss the daring preacher. Lyman Beecher defended his neighbor and friend, and the objectionable sermons were read by the advocate. The council refused to dismiss the pastor. The subject claimed the attention of Dr. Beecher, and he prepared some sermons on intemperance. The popular sentiment ran so high that the Doctor thought it not proper to preach the sermons. He had a clear coast in Boston, and delivered them with power. Like the poor man in Proverbs, who saved the city and was forgotten, Pettengill was lost in the radiance of his brilliant associate."

FEBRUARY MAGAZINES.

THE ATLANTIC.

Mr. Whittier begins the February issue of the *Atlantic Monthly* with a six-page ballad, called "The Witch of Wenham," a charming poem in his best vein. The same number has a short poem, "A Dutch Picture," by Mr. Longfellow, and one by Edmund C. Stedman. A timely and characteristic poem, by Dr. Holmes, on the Presidential question—"How Not to Settle It"—appears at the end of the magazine, and is full of good sense and humor. In "Studies of Animal Nature" Bayard Taylor contrives to assemble many fresh and amusing anecdotes of animal sagacity, and argues for a better understanding between men and brutes. "The Political Condition of South Carolina," by a South Carolinian, is an article of great and immediate interest, and is the most comprehensive and impartial statement of the Southern situation which has yet appeared. The source from which it comes, and the remarkable candor and freedom from party bias of the writer, will insure it a wide reading and the most thoughtful consideration. Mrs. Kemble's chapter of "Old Woman's Gossip" is unusually good this month, and Henry James, Jr.'s novel, "The American," draws near to its climax. Mr. Howells enlivens the magazine still further with the first act of a new comedy-romance entitled "Out of the Question," to be finished in two more parts. Besides these contributions, we find a readable account of "Christmas Eve in a Sicilian Abbey," by Luigi Monti, lately American Consul at Palermo. Edgar Fawcett and Mrs. Piatt contribute poems, and there is a striking anonymous poem, entitled "The Old Grave. The new department, "The Contributors' Club," is full of clever things. After that, there is a "Sunset Song," by Celia Thaxter, set to music by Julius Eichberg. There is an unusual number of book reviews, and the editorial comments on "Art and Music" are also well worth reading.

APPLETON'S JOURNAL.

The principal feature in *Appleton's Journal* for February is the opening chapters of a new novel entitled "Cherry Ripe," by Helen B. Mathers, author of the recent much-criticised novel "Comin' thro' the Rye." "Cherry Ripe" exhibits the life and vigor of the writer's first novel, with nothing of its coarseness. The first chapter introduces a delightful young girl as heroine, one fairly entitled to a designation borrowed from old Robert Herrick's quaint madrigal of "Cherry Ripe." The early scenes of the story have charming freshness. The first article of the number is an illustrated paper on "Our Winter Birds," by Ernest Ingersoll; there is a paper by Junius Henri Browne, entitled "The Men who Fascinate Women," which may fairly be said to have fascinating interest; there is a short story by "M. E. W. S.," one by Nora Perry, and a third by James Payn; a very picturesque paper entitled "Rubens' Land;" and a variety of other papers. The poem, "Two Women," the first portion of which was given in the January number, is concluded. This is a stirring story in verse which, while lacking finish somewhat, perhaps, exhibits a really remarkable graphic power.

THE GALAXY.

The promises made by the publishers at the opening of the new year are being fully carried out, and the *Galaxy* shows many and marked improvements. The February issue has a splendid table of contents. Justin McCarthy's new story, "Miss Misanthrope," is begun in this number, and promises to excel his best previous efforts in the field of fiction. The place of honor is given to Hon. Gideon Welles' second paper on "The Administration of Abraham Lincoln," in which he recalls the disheartening struggles of the government during the early days of the war, when the rebels seemed destined to have everything their own way. Among the short stories of the number, is one by our townsman, Mr. Albert Rhodes, entitled "The Story of a Lion," a capitally written paper; a charming love story in two chapters, "Applied Science," by Charles Barnard; and "Aut Diabolus Aut Nihil," the story of a hallucination. Walter A. Burlingame contributes a paper on the "Murder of Margary," a young Englishman who was assassinated by Chinese while attempting to explore an overland route from India to China. Henry James, Jr., has a readable paper on the "Letters of Honore De Balzac." "The Modern Pythia," by S. B. Luce, treats of spiritualism. The concluding paper of Richard Grant White's series "On Reading Shakespeare" is given. There are short poems by William Winter, Bret Harte and Mary Ainge DeVere. These, with Driftwood, Scientific Miscellany, Current Literature and Nebulæ complete one of the best numbers of this best of magazines.

WIDE AWAKE.

Wide Awake for February opens with "Little True Blue," by Lucia Chase Bell, a stirring Minnesota winter-story. Mr. Wm. M. F. Round follows with "Child Marian Abroad," in which Marian has a very funny experience in trying to see Queen Victoria. Mrs. Whiton's exquisite poem, "A Little Child's Fancies," is exquisitely illustrated by a full-page drawing from the pencil of Miss L. B. Humphrey. There are many other short stories and poems, "Valentines," by Mary C. Bartlett, "The Pink Parrot and the Gray Boy," by Ella Farman, "Lulu's Pets," by Mary Standish Robinson, "Peggy's Valentine," by Rosa Graham, "A Boy and his Kittens Three," by Mrs. Frank McCarthy, "A Nut to Crack," by Josephine Pollard, the "Second Adventure of Miltiades Peterkin Paul," by John Brownjohn. The first of the promised "Flossy and Bossy" stories relates to "Uncle Martin's Wig." Flossy and Bossy are "truly" girls, the little daughters of a "truly" minister, and everything told in these stories really happened. Two papers in this number will attract especial attention. The "Poet's Home Series," No. VII., gives a portrait of Edgar Fawcett, and the article by Mrs. Fannie Roper Feudge, "My Visit to the Birthplace of the Siamese Twins." The serials, "Quinnebasset Girls," by Sophie May, and "Good-for-Nothing Polly," by Ella Farman, are capital. In "Daughter and I" our girls will be sure to learn a great deal of practical physiology. "A Dolls' Fair," illustrated by three engravings, is sure to be read by every little girl in the country. Only $2 00 per annum. D. Lothrop & Co., publishers, Boston.

Discordant Democrats.

A telegram from Concord, N. H., to the Boston *Journal* of Monday, says: "The bad feeling between the Bourbon Democrats and the young Democracy, which came to the surface at their recent State Convention, has not softened down any, and it looks as if there may be a squally time in the party over the Gubernatorial nomination. Quite a number of the leaders of the young Democracy are determined that they will not support Daniel Marcy under any circumstances, and the Bourbons are considerably alarmed in view of the situation. There is reason to believe that there was in Concord yesterday a secret consultation between a few men representing both wings of the party. It is understood that the McKean men took ground that under the circumstances there was but one judicious way open to Mr. Marcy, which is to decline the nomination. The Bourbons have promised to inform Mr. Marcy of the situation and to express to him their belief that if he accepts the nomination his support would in all probability fall considerably below the party vote. The idea was entertained that Mr. Marcy would have too much pride to run unless he could have the united support of his party. It is reported that if Marcy accepts the nomination tickets will be printed by the young Democrats and distributed through the State, bearing the name of McKean for Governor, the remainder having the names of the regular Democratic nominees. The Bourbons say that if any game of that kind is attempted they will retaliate on the young Democracy by cutting the names of Sulloway, of Franklin, and Kent, of Lancaster, in the Second and Third Congressional districts, and voting for Hon. E. C. Bailey, of Contoocook, and Hon. John T. Sinclair, of Bethlehem. It is well known that many of the older men of the party were dissatisfied with the nominations of Sulloway and Kent. A rumor was circulated yesterday that the McKean men are to hold a secret convention within a few days, but we could not trace the rumor to any reliable source. It is certain that the Democrats will be obliged to make some satisfactory arrangement with the McKean men on the Governor question before they can open the campaign on their part with any respectable show of strength. It is said that Congressman Jones, of the First district, who will be a candidate for re-election, was at the bottom of the renomination of Marcy, but that Jones himself is alarmed at the shape the matter has taken. The Democrats admit privately that unless the Gubernatorial question is satisfactorily adjusted, they have no hope of carrying any one of the Congressional districts."

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2. They have had, and continue to have, cordial business relations with all the newspapers and other periodicals in the United States and Canada.
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6. Having done advertising for all kinds of business, and noted the results to their customers, they can give valuable suggestions as to the *size, style and position* which will make the most effective advertisement for the object to be attained.
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125 FIFTH AVENUE,
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DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA. In bankruptcy. This is to give notice that on the 22d day of January, A. D. 1877, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JAMES ORR ALLEN, of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 98 Diamond street, Pittsburgh, Pa., before SAMUEL HARPER, Esq., Register, on the 12TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, A. D 1877, at 10 o'clock A. M.

JOHN HALL,
U. S. Marshal as Messenger.
Pittsburgh, January 23, 1877.

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of our own importation, is now on hand, and enable us to offer a rare and beautiful line of these goods, consisting of Swisses, Tarletaines, Plain, Plaid, Striped and Figured Nainsooks, Plain, Plaid, Striped and Figured Jaconets, and new designs and styles in White and Insertion P. K.'s, and at remarkably low prices.
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We are offering special bargains in the following goods: Seasonable low-priced Dress Goods, Satteen, Cashmere and Sicilian Brocades, Colored Alpacas and Poplins,
MOHAIRS, SERGES,
Plaids, Plain and Barred Silk Poplins, fine qualities Dress Goods, Black Alpacas and Mohairs, Black and Colored Cashmeres, while our value in
BLACK SILKS,
at the prices they are offered, stand undoubtedly unrivalled anywhere.
Ladies and Children's Furs, Ladies' Sacques,
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Ladies and Misses' Muslin and Felt Skirts. Ladies' New Shawls of all kinds.
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165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL STREET ALLEGHENY.

1877 1877
$8.00
THE
Pittsburgh Commercial
FOR 1877.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE REDUCED
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Cheapest Business Paper in the State.
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The PITTSBURGH DAILY COMMERCIAL, from and after the 1st of January, 1877, will be mailed to subscribers, in the United States, at EIGHT DOLLARS per annum, postage prepaid. The paper, which has heretofore so freely found its way to the business office of the Banker, the Merchant and the Manufacturer, and has so firmly maintained its character as a medium for the dissemination of reliable information concerning Financial and Commercial affairs, will commend itself more largely to all classes of traders, now that the price has been so materially reduced. It is not only the purpose of the management to keep the Business Departments of the COMMERCIAL fully up to the standard of past years, but to improve them, from time to time, by introducing such new features as the necessities of trade and a proper regard for the interests of the patrons may require.

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The COMMERCIAL will endeavor to pursue the same course which has characterized it in past years. It will support Republican principles, always exercising the right to freely criticise party measures which do not meet its approval, and to condemn the acts of party friends when those acts do not comport with its sense of right and justice. It will remain faithful to the great aims and convictions upon which the Republican party was based, and will espouse the cause of no clique or faction. The grave questions which now agitate the country, and which must in due time reach a proper and (as we believe) peaceful solution, will be full of interest to the general reader, and will be calmly and dispassionately, but firmly, discussed, in all their bearings.

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Will be fully up to the demands of the reading public. In addition to the comprehensive and accurate reports of the Associated Press, giving the news from all parts of the world, arrangements have been made for Special Telegraphic and Mail Correspondence from the National and State Capitals, and from other important centers.

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Will, as heretofore, receive careful attention. Full telegraphic reports of the State of Business, with Prices Current, will be received daily from the Trade Centers of this country and Europe. The Pittsburgh Market, in all its branches, will be reported fully and accurately. As a commercial journal the COMMERCIAL stands second to no paper in the country.

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Best Fast Colored Calicos, light and dark, at 5 and 6¼c.
Yard Wide dark Chintzes at 6¼c.
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A few short lengths fine
IRISH LINENS,
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A few slightly imperfect Damask Napkins, extra fine quality, at 87½c per dozen, worth $1 25.
A few short lengths Turkey Red Damasks, and extensive variety of patterns and shades in same, very cheap.
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Heavy Crash for Towelings at 5, 6¼, 8⅓ and 10c. special bargains.
All Linen Damask Towels at 8⅓, 10, 12½c and upwards, extra value. All Linen
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Loom Damasks, extra good value, at 30, 35, 37½ and 44c. Satin Finish, fine
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SHIRTING MUSLINS,
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LONSDALE and FRUIT-OF-THE-LOOM Shirting Muslins at 10c per yard.
These two makes, the favorite Shirtings of housekeepers, are so well known that they have no equal for family use at or near this price.
At 9c, fine
HALF BLEACHED MUSLINS,
an extra bargain, rather lower than usual.
Turkey Red Damasks, new designs, at 70, 75c and $1.
Unsurpassed bargains anywhere in Domestic and Housekeeping Goods, at
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL STREET ALLEGHENY.

DRY GOODS.
January 24th.
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
Bargains in Gents'
FURNISHING GOODS.
Special arrangements having lately been made with manufacturers by us for supply, quality and value, we are prepared to offer undoubtedly the very best value in a line of
UNLAUNDRIED SHIRTS,
and at the lowest prices, to which we respectfully invite attention.
At 60c each, or $3 30 per one-half dozen, Good Heavy Unlaundried Shirts.
SHIRTS VERY CHEAP.
At 65c each, or $3 70 per one-half dozen, Good Muslin Unlaundried Shirts, with No. 1500 Linen Fronts and Cuffs.
At 85c each, or $4 50 per one-half dozen, Fine Muslin Unlaundried Shirts, with No. 1800 Linen Fronts and Cuffs and Felled Seams.
A SPECIAL BARGAIN!
At $1 each, or $5 50 per one-half dozen, guaranteed Wamsutta Muslin Unlaundried Shirts, with No. 2100 Linen Fronts and Cuffs, Felled Seams and extra well made.
Our Unlaundried Shirts are all guaranteed to fit, sizes being made in proportion, and great care taken in making.
WHITE DRESSED SHIRTS.
At 62½c, White Dressed Shirts, or $3 50 per one-half dozen.
At $1, White Dressed Shirts, or $5 40 per one-half dozen.
At $1 25, White Dressed Shirts, or $6 75 per one-half dozen.
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At $2, White Dressed Shirts, or $10 per one-half dozen.
These Shirts are of Best Muslin, having Fronts and Cuffs of Linen, from No. 1800 to No. 2100, and are from 62½c to $1 50 less than usual price on each Shirt.
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Real Knit Red Underwear at $2 25 a Suit, worth $2 75, and at $2 75 a Suit worth $3 50.
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Special Bargains this week at
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.

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1877.
AT
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Opened to-day, one case Cut-Edged
EMBROIDERIES,
assorted patterns, all widths, from 18¾c to $1 per yard, a special bargain, being fully 33⅓ per cent. less than usual prices.
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A very choice assortment of New Hamburg Edgings and Embroideries, of new designs and patterns, from 4c per yard upwards, on best of goods and finest work, just same as are being sold at 25 per cent. higher prices.
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We are also opening Choice and Select New Lines of Ladies' Plain Fringed and Knotted Fringed Neckties,
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SPECIAL NOTICE!
We particularly desire to call attention to our lines of Medium and
REAL KID GLOVES,
of best known and superior makes, our assortment being very choice, with new additions of latest shades for spring wear, at unusually low prices.
SPECIAL BARGAINS!
On our counters will be found some Special Bargains in a line of LADIES'
TRIMMED HATS,
from 50c to $4, and offered at about one-fourth their value.
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New Novelties in Tidies, Toilet Sets, Stamped Goods of all kinds, Laces, Fringes and Dress Trimmings.
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A beautiful assortment of New Flowers at very low prices, at
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JOSEPH HORNE & CO.,
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FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, DRESS GOODS, NOTIONS, HOSIERY, COTTON AND WOOLEN GOODS, BARRED COUNTRY FLANNELS, MILLINERY, STRAW AND SILK GOODS, VELVETS AND VELVETEENS, OF OUR OWN IMPORTATION, BLACK AND COLORED SILKS, AT OUR OLD PRICES. CLOSE CASH AND SHORT TIME BUYERS WILL FIND IT TO THEIR ADVANTAGE TO EXAMINE OUR STOCK AND PRICES.
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The Cordial Balm of Syricum
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However obscure the cause may be which contribute to render nervous debility a disease so prevalent, affecting, as it does, nearly one-half of our adult population, it is a melancholy fact that day by day, and year by year, we witness a most frightful increase of nervous affections from the slightest neuralgia to the more grave and extreme forms of
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characterized by a general languor or weakness of the whole organism, especially of the nervous system, obstructing and preventing the ordinary functions of nature; hence there is a disordered state of the secretions; constipation, scanty and high-colored urine with an excess of earthy or limey sediment, indicative of waste of brain and nerve substance, frequent palpitations of the heart, loss of memory, and marked irresolution of purpose, and inability to carry into action any well defined business enterprise, or to fix the mind upon any one thing at a time. There is great sensitiveness to impress though retained but a short time, with a flickering and fluttering condition of the mental faculties, rendering an individual what is commonly called a whiffle-minded, or fickle-minded man.
This condition of the individual, distressing as it is, may, with a certainty, be cured by
THE CORDIAL BALM OF SYRICUM AND LOTHROP'S TONIC PILLS.
Medicines unrivalled for their wonderful properties and remarkable cures of all Nervous Complaints. Their efficacy is equally great in the treatment and cure of Cancers, Nodes, Ulcers, Pustules, Pimples, Tetter, Fever Sores, Ringworm, Erysipelas, Scaldhead, Barbers' Itch, Scurvy, Salt Rheum, Copper-Colored Blotches, Glandular Swelling, Worms and Black Spots in the Flesh, Discolorations, Ulcers in the Throat, Mouth and Nose, Sore Legs, and sores of every character, because these medicines are the very best
BLOOD MEDICINE
Ever placed before the people, and are warranted to be the most Powerful Alterative ever originated by man, removing Morbid Sensibility, Depression of Spirits, Dementia, and Melancholy.
Each package of the Cordial Balm contains one box of the Tonic Pills, which may also be had separately at 50 cents per box.

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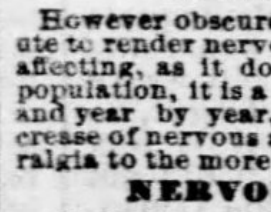

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Victims of youthful imprudence, who have tried in vain every known remedy, will learn of a simple prescription, FREE, for the speedy cure of seminal weakness, premature decay, lost manhood, and all disorders brought on by excesses. Any druggist has the ingredients. Address DAVIDSON & CO., 86 Nassau St., N. Y.
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A CARD.
To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, Bible House, New York City.
MWF

PRIVATE DISEASE—OFFICE NO. 194 PENN STREET, next door to St. Clair Hotel. For the cure of all diseases of a private nature in from [illegible] days, by an entirely new and safe treatment. Also seminal weakness, impotency and all other diseases of the genital organs and their prevention. A cure guaranteed or money refunded. His Diploma in the office, and is a regular physician of twenty years' standing in this city, having cured 20,000 cases. Book and circular, 10 cents. Address DOCTOR W., 194 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office hours from 9 A. M. till 5 P. M.

PRESCRIPTION FREE.—FOR THE speedy cure of Nervous Debility, Weakness, Opium Eating, Drunkenness, Catarrh, Asthma and Consumption. Any Druggist can fill it. Address PROF. WIGGIN Charlestown, Mass.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—

On and after MONDAY, December 11th, 1876, trains will leave Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows:

City Time.

MAIN LINE EASTWARD.

Pacific Express daily, except Monday, at 2:56 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg at 11:45 a. m., Philadelphia 3:45 p. m., New York 6:45 p. m.

Mail Train daily, except Sunday, 7:16 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg 8:15 p. m.

Day Express daily, at 8:36 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg 3:55 p. m., Philadelphia 7:20 p. m., New York 10:15 p. m., Baltimore 7:35 p. m., Washington 9:07 p. m.

Atlantic Express daily at 12:51 p. m., arriving at Harrisburg 11:05 p m, Philadelphia 3:10 a m, New York 6:15 a m.

Philadelphia Express daily, except Sunday, 4:31 p m, arriving at Harrisburg 2:40 a m, Philadelphia 7:00 a m, New York 10:05 a m.

Fast Line daily at 8:06 p m, arriving at Harrisburg 3:50 a m, Philadelphia 7:35 a m, New York 10:25 a m, Baltimore 7:45 a m, Washington 9:12 a m.

Johnstown Accommodation, 3:31 p m.

Wall's Accommodation, 6:41, 10:21, 11:46 a m., 2:41, 5:01, 5:46, 6:11 and 11:31 p m. Sunday 12:46 p m.

Brinton Accommodation, 6:06 a m and 9:26 p m. Sunday 9:26 p m.

Wilkinsburg Accommodation 9:21 a m, 1:41, 3:11, 5:21, 7:41 and 10:11 p m.

MAIN LINE WESTWARD

Trains arrive at Union Depot (city time) as follows:
Mail Train daily, except Monday....12:41 a m
Pittsburgh Express daily, except Monday....7:51 a m
Cincinnati Express daily....8:11 a m
Pacific Express daily....1:41 p m
Way Passenger daily....8:26 p m
Fast Line daily....11:11 p m
Johnstown Accommodation....10:26 a m

Wall's Accommodation 6:26 9:01 a m, 1:21, 3:41 5:5, 7:17 and 7:56 p m. Sunday, 10:01 a m. and 7:11 p m

Brinton Accommodation, 7:41 and 8:16 a m, and 11:16 p m. On Sunday 7:36 p m.

Wilkinsburg Accommodation, 7:11, 11:46 a m, 3:06, 4:41, 7:31 and 9:21 p m.

SOUTHWEST PENN. RAILWAY.

No Change of Cars.

Youghiogheny Express, except Sunday, 8:36 a m.

Uniontown Express, daily, except Sunday, 4:36 p m.

Trains arrive from Uniontown at 9:36 a m and 6:01 p m.

WEST PENNSYLVANIA DIVISION.

From Federal Street Depot, Allegheny City.
City Time.

Mail Train, connecting for Butler, 7:11 a m.
Express, connecting for Butler, 2:31 p m.
Butler Accommodation, 9:31 a m. On Sunday 7:36 a m.
Freeport Accommodation, 4:56 p m.
Springdale Accommodation, 11:31 a m, 6:16 and 11:31 p m. On Sunday at 12:51 and 9:11 p m.
Sharpsburg Accommodation, 8:41 p m.
Market Train for Butler, 3:51 p m.
Trains arrive at Federal Street Depot (city time):
Express, connecting from Butler, 9:58 a m.
Mail Train, connecting from Butler, 5:26 p m.
Butler Accommodation, 1:06 p m. On Sunday 6:56 p m.
Freeport Accommodation, 8:06 a m.
Springdale Accommodation, 6:51, 8 a m, 3:51 and 7:16 p m. On Sunday at 9:51 a m and 6:41 p m.
Sharpsburg Accommodation, 9:51 p m.
Market Train from Butler, 9:01 a m.

The Excelsior Baggage Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences. Time cards and full information can be obtained at the ticket offices, No. 78 Fifth avenue and the Union Depot.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD—PITTSBURGH DIVISION.

On and after SUNDAY, JANUARY 14, 1877, trains on this road will depart from and arrive at Depot, corner Grant and Water streets, as follows, Pittsburgh time:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Fayette Co. Ac	7:20 a m	McKeesport Ac	6:45 a m
McKeesport Ac.	8:42 a m	Through Ex.	7:00 a m
Through Mail	9:24 a m	McKeesport Ac	7:45 a m
McKeesport Ac.	11:20 a m	W. Newton Ac	8:45 a m
McKeesport Ac	3:20 p m	Uniontown Ex	9:40 a m
Uniontown Ex.	3:55 p m	McKeesport Ac	12:40 p m
McKeesport Ac	4:15 p m	McKeesport Ac	3:20 p m
W. Newton Ac	5:18 p m	Fayette Co. Ex.	5:25 p m
McKeesport Ac	6:20 p m	McKeesport Ac	6:40 p m
McKeesport Ac	7:50 p m	McKeesport Ac	7:30 p m
Through Ex.	9:45 p m	Through Mail	8:20 p m
McKeesport Ac	11:15 p m	Church Train	10:05 a m
Church Train	12:45 p m	Church Train	6:45 p m
Church Train	9:21 p m		

Through Express daily. Through Mail daily, except Sunday.

Accommodation Trains and Fayette County Express daily except Sunday.

THE MOST DIRECT AND PLEASANT ROUTE TO THE EAST AND SOUTH VIA WASHINGTON CITY.

Through Mail leaving at 9:24 a m arrives at Washington 9:30 p m, Baltimore 10:30 p m, Richmond 7:05 a m, Philadelphia 3:10 a m, New York 6:35 a m.

Through Express leaving at 9:45 p m arrives at Washington 9:45 a m, Baltimore 11:00 a m, Richmond 11:30 p m, Philadelphia 1:10 p m, New York 5:05 p m.

QUICK TIME TO MOUNT PLEASANT, CONNELLSVILLE AND UNIONTOWN.

Leave Pittsburgh 9:24 a m arrive at Connellsville 11:16 a m, Uniontown 11:44 a m, Mt. Pleasant 11:47 a m.

Leave Pittsburgh 3:55 p m, arrive at Connellsville 6:06 p m, Uniontown 6:45 p m, Mt. Pleasant 7:14 p m.

Pullman Sleeping Coaches on Through Express, and Elegant Day Coaches on Through Mail Trains. Ticket Offices, corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, and Depot, corner Grant and Water streets.

E. K. HYNDMAN, Superintendent.
L. M. COLE, General Ticket Agent.
R. EVANS, Passenger Agent.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY, PAN HANDLE ROUTE.

On and after SUNDAY, November 26, 1876, trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows, Pittsburgh time:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Steubenville Ac.	7:17 a m	McDonald's Ac	6:47 a m
Pacific Express	8:42 a m	Cincinnati Ex.	8:08 a m
Washington Ac	9:17 a m	Washington Ac	8:23 a m
McDonald's Ac.	11:02 a m	Dennison Ac.	10:13 a m
Dennison Ac.	3:52 p m	McDonald's Ac	2:02 p m
Washington Ac	4:52 p m	Washington Ac	3:57 p m
McDonald's Ac	6:12 p m	Steubenville Ac	5:52 p m
Mansfield Ac	11:02 p m	Fast Line	7:5 p m
Fast Line	11:34 p m	Mansfield Ac	7:17 p m
Sunday Church Train	12:47 p m	Sunday Church Train	9:37 a m
Sunday Church Train	9:42 p m		

Pacific Express and Fast Line leave daily. Cincinnati Express, Fast Line and Mansfield Accommodation arrive daily. All other trains will run daily, except Sundays. Sleeping Cars, without change, to Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis and St. Louis.

D. W. CALDWELL, General Manager.
S. M. FELTON, Jr., General Superintendent.
W. L. O'BRIEN, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY, CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

On and after December 4th, 1876, trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, city time, as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Crestline Mail	6:12 a m	Atlantic Ex.	2:42 a m
Erie and Ashtabula Ex.	7:27 a m	Wheeling Ex.	5:45 a m
Clev & W Mail	9:22 a m	Chicago Ex.	12:27 p m
Chicago Ex.	12:52 p m	Erie and Ashtabula Ex.	1:32 p m
Clev & Whg Ex.	1:53 p m	Chicago Mail	3:42 p m
Pacific Ex.	3:12 p m	Cleveland Ex.	6:32 p m
Wheeling Ex.	4:17 p m	Chicago and St. Louis Ex.	7:47 p m
Erie & Wrn Ex.	4:37 p m	Cleve & W Ex.	7:37 p m
Fast Line	11:42 p m	Erie Ex.	11:37 p m
Depart from Allegheny.		Arrive in Allegheny.	
Beaver Falls Ac.	6:47 a m	Leetsdale Ac.	6:32 a m
Leetsdale Ac.	8:15 a m	Leetsdale Ac.	7:37 a m
Leetsdale Ac.	12:07 p m	Beaver Falls Ac.	7:42 a m
Sharpsville Ac.	1:12 p m	Enon Ac.	8:47 a m
Leetsdale Ac.	2:37 p m	Sharpsville and Warren Ac.	10:12 a m
Enon Ac.	3:37 p m	Leetsdale Ac.	12:52 p m
Leetsdale Ac.	5:12 p m	Beaver Falls Ac.	4:12 p m
Beaver Falls Ac.	6:32 p m	Leetsdale Ac.	5:52 p m
Leetsdale Ac.	9:02 p m	Leetsdale Ac.	10:05 p m
Leetsdale Ac.	11:22 p m	Leetsdale Sunday Church	9:32 a m
Fair Oaks Sunday Church	12:42 p m		

Pacific Express Leaves Daily.
Fast Line leaves Daily, except Saturday.
Chicago Express Arrives Daily.
Atlantic Express Arrives Daily, Mondays excepted.
All other trains will Leave and Arrive Daily, Sundays excepted.

J. D. LAYNG, General Manager.
F. R. MYERS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, December 11, 1876, trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows, city time:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Arnolds Park Ac	6:50 a m	Night Express	6:20 a m
Buffalo Express	8:15 a m	Arnolds Park Ac	6:40 a m
Soda Wks Ac	10:15 a m	Soda Wks Ac	8:15 a m
Freeport Ac	11:40 a m	Arnolds Park Ac	9:55 a m
Titusville Ex	1:55 p m	Emlenton & Reynoldsville Ac	11:15 a m
Emlenton & Reynoldsville Ac	3:55 p m	Soda Wks Ac	1:15 p m
Arnolds Park Ac	5:05 p m	Titusville Ex	2:35 p m
Soda Wks Ac	6:15 p m	Freeport Ac	6:00 p m
Night Express	8:25 p m	Arnolds Park Ac	7:30 p m
Arnolds Park Ac	10:40 p m	Buffalo Ex	7:58 p m

All Trains Daily, except Sunday.

Church Train—Leaves Soda Works at 8:40 a m, arriving at Pittsburgh at 10:05 a m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 12:40 p m, arriving at Soda Works at 2:05 p m, stopping at all Stations.

Sunday Special—Leaves Pittsburgh at 9:15 a m, arriving at Emlenton 12:25 p m. Returning, leaves Emlenton 3:40 p m arriving at Pittsburgh 7:15 p m, stopping at all stations.

Pullman's Palace Sleeping Cars on Night Express between Pittsburgh and Titusville.

Buffalo Express north connects at Red Bank with train on Low Grade Division for Brookville and Driftwood, making connections at Driftwood with trains on the P. and E. R. R. eastward to Williamsport, and westward to Emporium, Olean and points on B. N. Y. and P. R. R.

Buffalo Express, north and south, connect at Red Bank with trains on Low Grade Division for Sligo, Brookville and Reynoldsville.

Buffalo Express north and south, make close connections at Brocton, to and from Buffalo.

Orders can be left with Excelsior Baggage Company, 78 Fifth avenue, for Baggage to be Checked from Hotels or Residences to destination.

Ticket Offices, 78 Fifth avenue, and Union Depot.

DAVID McCARGO, General Superintendent.

HANDASYDE'S COMPOSITION.
For the Removal and Prevention of Incrustation in Steam Boilers.
Used by the principal Railroads, Coal Mines and General Manufactures in Great Britain and Ireland. Satisfaction guaranteed. The Best and Cheapest in the market. Send for Circulars and Testimonials.
J. J. McCORMICK, Agent,
SMTh Fourth avenue and Smithfield street

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, January 24, 1877.

Nothing especially new occurred in banking circles to-day, the usual story of quiet times and abundant money being repeated everywhere. Discounts continue easy at 6@8 per cent. on prime commercial paper at the banks; 5@6 per cent on first class collaterals, and 7@10 per cent. on the street. The Comptroller of the Currency has attempted to steal a march upon the national banks by calling for a statement of their condition on Saturday, January 20th, which was not expected so soon after the last call for a statement published only two weeks ago. This movement may have been prompted by the criticism of some journals, which complained that the last statements gave no showing of the condition of the banks at the time the statement was published, or perhaps solely from the desire to get a statement of their condition at a time when the call was entirely unexpected. In some of the few centers where money is active the statement thus unexpectedly called for may reveal a rather low state of reserve; but as a general rule and, especially in this city, money is so abundant with the banks as to make it a matter of indifference to them at what time their statements are called for.

—The principal interest in the local market for stocks and securities is that attracted by the strong upward movement in Allegheny Valley Railroad income 7's. A week ago these bonds ruled at about 46@46¼, in the neighborhood of which figure they have ruled for nearly a year. Toward the close of the week they began to develop some strength on considerable purchases both here and in Philadelphia, and gradually advanced until to-day the bidding price was 53 with no offerings, with nominal quotations up to 55. As the purchasing interest is largely composed of those who have special opportunities of knowing what is likely to take place in the future, as to the payment of principal and interest on these bonds, the advance is probably well founded, and may be only initiatory to still further appreciation. Otherwise there is little news to report in local stocks, dealings being generally of a private character, and even those few and far between. We note a quotation of Pittsburgh street improvement sevens in Philadelphia at 110¼. The following are the latest quotations on railway securities of this vicinity as revised by Eastern reports:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
A V R R 7'30s	104½	105	Erie & P stk	....	75
A V R R 7s ex	88	90	E & P 1st 7s	95	....
A V R R inc 7s	53	55	E & P con. 7s	85	....
C & P stock	91½	92	P & Conn stk	5	12
C & P consol s f	102	103¼	P & Conn 7s 98	103½	103¾
C & P 4th mtge	104½	104¾	P. Ft W & C		
P R R stock	48½	48¾	Ry stk	100½	101
P R R 6s 1st m	105	106	Do 1st mtge	116½	117
P R R gmtee	107	....	Do 2d mtge	111	111½
P R R gmt r	105½	109	Do 3d mtge	105½	105¾
P R R cm 6s	99	100	P, T & B stk	8½	8¾
Oil C'k 1 m 7s	80	82	Do 7's	50¼	51¼
P, C & St L stk	....	5	West Penn 6s	....	80
P, C & St L 7s	85½	86	" Pgh br 6s	70	....

—The general disposition of investors all over the country to regard absolute security as a matter of more importance than high rates of interest, has been gaining ground rapidly of late; and to this fact more than any other must be ascribed the unusually large demand for Government bonds which has been the principal feature in Wall street this month. Many institutions and investors last January put their money into railroad stocks which were then paying large dividends and were regarded as prime securities, but which have since ceased to pay anything and have greatly depreciated in value. It is, no doubt, the losses sustained by investors in these stocks which induced many this year to give Government bonds the preference. The steady appreciation in the latter affords, also, the best evidence of the confidence placed by our merchants and financiers in the administration of the finances of the country. In this connection we learn from the New York *Herald* that there were four proposals for the $307,000 Government bonds to be sold Monday at prices ranging from 104.01¼ to 104.13. The bidders were: First National Bank of New York, Belmont & Co., Drexel & Co., Philadelphia, and Seligman & Co. The award was made to the First National Bank.

—The New York *Post* has the following just commentaries on the general distrust of corporate soundness which is one of the chief obstacle to that hearty public feeling of confidence essential to the resumption of activity:

As to corporate unsoundness, there is no doubt that by far the larger number of the great corporations which have the confidence of the public are sound, and deserve the confidence they have. It may be that there are others which are unsound; a discovery of this should not, according to any process of reasoning, injure legitimate trade. If among the unsound corporations there should be discovered those whose shares are dealt in at the Stock Exchange the effect would be to drive money from this class of investments either into safer investments, like United States bonds, or into use in trade or into legitimate enterprises. In short, Stock Exchange interests would suffer but to the gain of mercantile interests.

It is possible that there will be no breakdown of corporate credit of this kind; but if there shall be there is no reason why capitalists and business men, with the political uncertainties out of the way, should hesitate to take advantage of exceptional opportunities which the present offers—opportunities such as only appear in the seasons of extreme depression which follow great panics.

—The Philadelphia *Ledger* says that the statement of bank averages of that city for the past week, as compared with that of the previous week, shows an increase in all the items except those of circulation and the amount due from other banks, the former of which shows a decrease of $35,905 and the latter a decrease of $426,906. The loans increased during the week $10,520, the specie in bank $11,178, the lawful money reserve $118,620, the national bank notes $90,135, the amount due to other banks $121,405 and deposits $65,656. There was a very large business at bank during the week, the clearings being $4,789,598 in excess of those of the previous week, the balances increasing $630,206. While some of the differences in the Clearing House return are large, there is no important change in the financial situation. The banks are comfortable, though their loanable balances are not so large as they have been, but, to make this the easier, the demands upon them are also light.

—The January statement of the Bank of Nevada, just published, shows a large total in the item of gross assets, which is $26,316,157, an increase of $6,311,000 in the last six months. The loans, principally on call, are $13,166,938, and the current deposit accounts $13,971,914. The total cash reserves were; December 30, $10,600,364, against $8,874,361 on July 18.

—The following is the report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central	48¼	48⅜	....
Reading	....	....	16¼
United Cos. of N. J.	140	141	....
P'gh. Tit'ile & Buffalo	....	....	8¼
Lehigh Valley	....	....	49¼
Allegheny Valley 7-30's	....	105	....
Central Transportation	38	38½	....
Empire Transportation	49	50	....
P., C. & St. L. 7's	....	86	....
Northern Pacific 7-30's	13	15	....

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 106.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, January 24.—Money more active at 4@6 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4½@6 per cent. Customs receipts $298,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $108,000. Clearings $21,000,000. Sterling firm at 482½@485.

GOLD.

Gold opened at 106¼ and closed at 106. Carrying rates 3@5 per cent. Silver at London unchanged; here bar silver is 133¼@133½ per ounce in greenbacks and 125½@126 in gold; silver coin 126¼.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds active and lower. Railroad bonds steady, except St. Paul, which was somewhat lower. In State securities Tennessees were a little better; the rest steady. The stock market, with the exception of Pacific Mail, which was a trifle higher, has been active and weak, with the chief decline in coal shares, St. Paul, Lake Shore, Michigan Central, New York Central and Erie. St. Paul shares declined on a decrease in the earnings and coal shares were heavy and lower on the prices realized at the coal sale to-day, which in some cases were lower than in August last and also on reports that one large corporation failed to make a temporary loan of two million dollars and that one of the weaker companies was in the market as a borrower. Western Union was comparatively steady. There is much interest felt here in the suit to be commenced at Indianapolis to-morrow for the removal of the Ohio and Mississippi receivers. Transactions to-day 150,000 shares, of which 11,000 were Pacific Mail, 20,000 Western Union 12,000 St. Paul, 3,000 Erie, 53,000 Lake Shore, 2,600 Union Pacific, 15,000 Michigan Central, 18,000 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western and 8,000 New Jersey Central. The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.

West. Union Tel	76¾	C., C., C. & I	38
Quicksilver	15	N. J. Central	33¾
Do. preferred	20	Rock Island	101¼
Pacific Mail	25¼	St. Paul	18¼
Mariposa	5¼	Do. preferred	48¼
Do. preferred	5½	Toledo & Wabash	6½
Adams Express	99½	Ft. Wayne	100½
Wells-Fargo Ex	84	Terre Haute	
American Ex	57	Do. preferred	13½
United States Ex	53½	Chicago & Alton	101¼
New York Central	98¾	Do. preferred	110
Erie	8¾	Ohio & Mississippi	6½
Do. preferred	17	Del. & Lack	73¼
Harlem	140	Missouri Pacific	101¼
Do. preferred	138	Indiana Central	3
Michigan Central	42	Bur. & Quincy	118¼
Panama	122	Hannibal & St. Joe	12¼
Lake Shore	50¾	Union Pac. stock	61
Cleve. and Pitts	92¼	Central Pac. bds	107
Illinois Central	57	Union Pac. bds	103¼
Northwestern	36¼	Do. land grants	102½
Do. preferred	57¼	Do. S. F. bonds	93½

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881	114¾	New 5's	112½
5-20's, 1865	109	New 4½'s	108¾
5-20's, 1865, new	110¾	10-40's, registered	113¾
5-20's, 1867	113¼	10-40's, coupons	113¾
5-20's, 1868	117	Currency 6's	123½

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	42½	Virginia, old	30
Tennessee, new	42½	Missouri 6's	104¼
Virginia, new	30		

LONDON, January 24, 5 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £296,000. Consols 96 5-16. United States bonds—5-20's, 1865, 105¼; do 1867, 110; 10-40's, 109¾; new 5's, 107¼. Railroad securities—New York Central 101; Erie 8¾; preferred 22.

PARIS, January 24.—Rentes 107 francs 15 centimes.

FRANKFORT, January 24.—United States bonds—New 5's 103.

NEW ORLEANS, January 24.—Gold 106⅜@106½. Sight exchange on New York ⅛ per cent. discount. Sterling exchange 514¼.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
WEDNESDAY, January 24, 1877.

We have had raw, blustery, dark and in every respect disagreeable day of it. Trade all round has been quiet, if not positively dull. The markets generally remain unchanged, excepting a decline in some grades of roasted coffees and in the sugars of the list below. The only other changes worthy of particular mention are in fish, in which an advance is noted on some kinds, as 25 cents on round herring, 50 on split Labrador, and $1 00 per barrel on extra No. 2 large mackerel. The quotations last given are otherwise materially the same.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce in this city since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	2,451	Butter, pkgs	71
Wheat, bush	2,852	Bacon, tcs	55
Barley, bus	8,256	Hay, bales	250
Oats, bush	1,176	Apples, bbls	53
Corn, bush	4,491	Potatoes, bush	1,385

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce during the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week	Total
Flour, bbls	7,405	10,813	18,218
Apples, bbls	146	743	889
Cheese, bxs	385	325	710
Corn, bus	6,167	14,441	20,608
Wheat, bus	4,403	9,173	13,576
Barley, bus	5,069	13,870	18,939
Rye, bus	1,209	885	2,094
Oats, bus	14,262	9,724	23,986
Butter, pkgs	347	426	773
Bacon, pcs	9,161	4,054	13,215
Bacon, tcs	316	489	805
Potatoes, bus	3,213	2,200	5,413
Hay, bales	1,545	1,272	2,817

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—The market to-day bears in every respect the features of yesterday, the receipts continuing light and the transactions small. There is really nothing to add to the remarks and quotations following: Prime red wheat $1 47@1 50 ℘ bushel; prime amber $1 48@1 52; prime white $1 50@1 55. Corn is still in extremely light receipt, nothing being done in the market, and the prices unchanged. We quote: Ear 53@55c ℘ bushel; prime shelled 51@53c. Oats continue in fair supply, and are held at 39@40c ℘ bushel for prime white; mixed 37@38c. Rye dull at 73@75c ℘ bushel. Barley also is dull, and quoted at 85c for choice fall; 75@80c for good to prime spring; $1 00 for prime fall; for low grades 60c.

FLOUR—The market is at a stand, but firm at the quotations last given. We quote: No. 1 white wheat flour at $8 50@8 75 ℘ bbl; No. 1 amber do $8 00; prime red wheat flour $8 00; Wisconsin $7 50@7 75; Minnesota $7 75@8 00; fancy St. Louis $9 25@9 75; pancake flour $9 25. Graham flour $6 25@6 50; buckwheat flour $4 50; oatmeal $6 75@7 00 ℘ barrel; kegs $3 75@4 00; rye flour $4 50 in sacks; $4 75 ℘ barrel.

MILL FEED—The market is strong, and bran, which was advanced yesterday, should go further to-day, it being very scarce and in frequent demand. We quote bran at $18 00@19 00 ℘ ton at wholesale, and $20 00@21 00 in a jobbing way; middlings $23 00@25 00; seconds and shipstuffs $16 00@18 00; chopped feed $20 00@23 00.

HAY—The supply is sufficient and the demand fair. We quote: Wagon $12 00@14 00 ℘ ton; No. 1 timothy $13 00@15 00; No. 2 timothy $11 00@12 00 from first hands baled. Prairie—Upland $10 00@13 00; mixed $9 00@10 00.

Country Produce.

The slowness of the market which has been noticeable all week was particularly so to-day. The answer of dealers generally was that trade was dull. Except in the article of cheese we have nothing new to report of the produce market. We note an advance in Ohio factory.

APPLES—Are in good supply and we may quote the best at $1 50@1 75 ℘ barrel; lower grades $1 00@1 50.

APPLE BUTTER—No demand, or but a light one, and quoted at 35@40c ℘ gallon as to quality.

BEESWAX—A little scarce, and quoted at 30@33c ℘ ℔.

BEANS—Are in fair demand at $1 85@2 15 for prime white navy. Lima beans, new crop, $4 50 per bushel.

BROOM CORN—Prices unchanged. Choice hurl 6@7c, as to quality; brush that will work up 5@5½c; medium green 4@4½c; red-topped 3@4c, inferior not desired; crooked in fair demand at about 33 per cent. off the prices given, as to quality.

HOPS—Nothing doing and prices rather nominal than real. We quote them at 30@35c ℘ ℔ for new crop.

SHAKER DRIED CORN—Fair supply and quoted at 9c ℘ ℔.

HOMINY—Demand moderate at $3 75@4 00 ℘ barrel.

NUTS—Hickory nuts dull at 75c@$1 00 per bushel; shellbarks scarce, and quoted at $1 10@1 25.

ONIONS—Still scarce and prices firm at $2 75@3 00 ℘ bbl.

HONEY—California comb 23c ℘ ℔; home honey 22c.

CRANBERRIES—Supply sufficient and market dull. The quotations are $10 00 ℘ bbl; $3 25@3 50 ℘ bushel.

CIDER—A dull market and prices unchanged at $3 50@4 50, barrel included, for common; $5 00@5 50 for extra choice.

DRIED FRUITS—The supply is abundant and the demand very limited. We quote dried apples at 4@5c ℘ ℔ for prime quarters; 5@6c for sliced; dried peaches 13c; evaporated peaches 15@20@35c per pound according to quality.

DRIED PEAS—The demand is good for new crop at $1 50@1 60 ℘ bushel.

BUTTER—There is as yet no noticeable diminution of the supply, which has been large for some time, both of choice and low grades. We quote: Choice solid packed 15@17c per ℔; do roll 22@25c; choice dairy rolls 23@25c.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—More active and quoted at $3 50@4 00 per cwt for prime; $7 25@7 50 per bbl.

CHEESE—We quote prime Ohio factory at 14¼@14½c in round lots; jobbing at 15@15½c. New York Goshen 15½@16c in round lots; 16@16½c in a jobbing way. Young American 18c; nutmeg 17c.

SEEDS—As sowing time is yet some distance in the future, there is not much demand for seed, though inquiries are increasing. The rates at the store are: Cloverseed $8 50@9 00 ℘ bushel of 62 ℔s; timothy seed $2 00@2 15.

EGGS—Remain in fair demand. We quote to-day: Fresh 31@33c ℘ dozen; pickled 23@25c.

FEATHERS—Choice are quoted at 55@60c ℘ ℔ at wholesale; 60@70c in a jobbing way; mixed are quoted at 35@40c ℘ ℔ at wholesale; 40@45c in a jobbing way.

DRESSED HOGS—Not very plentiful, and quoted at 7@8c ℘ ℔ as an outside figure.

POULTRY—The supply was not quite so ample as recently, a scarcity being reported by some dealers but no change in quotations were reported. Dressed chickens 11@12c ℘ ℔. We quote live turkeys at 75c@$1 00 each; dressed 11@12c ℘ ℔. Live chickens in coop 40@45c ℘ pair. Ducks, live, 45@50c ℘ pair; dressed 12@13c ℘ ℔. Geese 50@60c each; dressed 8@9c ℘ ℔.

POTATOES—None were on track and we quote from store as previously. Prime peachblows, $1 25@1 30 ℘ bushel; early rose $1 20@1 25; Peerless $1 25. Sweet potatoes $5 50 ℘ barrel.

VINEGAR—There is scarcely anything doing. We quote nominally 17@19c ℘ gallon for prime country stock; 14@15c for best city make.

WOOL—Common fleece, ℘ ℔, 33c; ¼ to full blood, ℘ ℔, 33@37c; combing, ℘ ℔, 40c; tub-washed, ℘ ℔, 38c; city pullings, ℘ ℔, 25@30; unwashed, ℘ ℔, 18@20c.

Provisions.

The provision trade like that of other departments of the general markets was quiet. The prices of yesterday ruled to-day. We quote as follows:

BACON—Shoulders 8¼c per pound; short rib sides 10¼c; clear sides 10½c.

CUT AND CURED MEATS—Hams are firm at 12¼c ℘ ℔ for extra sugar-cured. Breakfast bacon rules easy, and we quote sugar-cured at 12¼c. Sugar-cured shoulders were steady at 9¼c. Dried beef, sugar-cured, was firm at 15c. Beef tongues, per dozen, are quoted at $6 50.

LARD—The market is quiet and strong at the following quotations: Kettle lard, tierces, 12c; ⅛ bbls 12¼c; pails 13c. Refined lard—Tierces 12¼c; ⅛-bbls 12½c; 20-℔ pails 12¾c; 3-℔ tin pails 14¼c; 5-℔ do 14¼c; 6-℔ do 14c; 3-℔ caddies, 14¼c; 5-℔ do 14¼c.

LARD OIL—Cincinnati oil, double extra $1 00@1 05 ℘ gal; extra 80@83c; No. 1, 78@83c; No. 2, 65c; miners' white winter 63c; miners' yellow winter 57c. Pittsburgh oil, double extra No. 1 winter strained 95c ℘ gal; No. 1 do 89c; No. 2 do 65c.

MESS PORK—Following are the ruling quotations: $18 50@19 00 ℘ bbl. The market is reported quiet and firm.

TALLOW—We quote chandlers', city rendered, at 8¼c ℘ ℔; country do 7¼c ℘ ℔; rough 5¼c ℘ ℔.

Groceries.

The only thing to notice as a feature of the grocery market is the decline mentioned above. The volume of business done was less than that of yesterday. We give below the corrected price lists:

Green Coffees.	℘ ℔.	*Sugars.*	℘ ℔.
Fancy Rio	25½c	Standard A	11½c
Choice Rio	24¼c	Standard B	11¼c
Prime Rio	23¼c	Extra C	11c
Good Rio	22c	Extra C—yel	9⅞@10c
Ordinary Rio	20 c	C—yellow	9¼@9⅝c
Java	30½c	Franklin, B	10¼@10¾c
Roasted Coffees.		New Orleans	8½@10c
Rio, in papers	27 @ 29 c	Cut Loaf	12⅞c
2d grades do	25 @ 26 c	Crushed	12⅞c
Rio, in bulk	26½@28½c	Powdered	12⅞c
Java, in p'rs	34 @ 36 c	Granulated	12⅝c
		Molasses.	℘ gall.
Teas.		Str'y ch. N. O	60@62c
Young Hyson	25c@$1 00	Prime	55@58c
Gunpowder	55c@ 1 00	*Syrups.*	
Imperial	30c@ 90	Ex. white drips	64@65c
Japan	25c@ 85	Sugar drips	55c
Oolong	25c@ 80	Lower grades	25@45c
Fancy do	75	*Starch.*	
Souchong	28c@ 75	Pearl	3¼@4 c
Spices (whole.)		Silver gloss	
Cloves	47 c	Corn	7½@10c
Allspice	15 c	Chicago gloss	8 c
Cassia	25 c	Chicago corn	8½c
Nutmegs	$1 15	*Rice.*	
Pepper	18 c	Choice Car'la	6¼@7
Soaps.		Louisiana	6½@7
Irish soap, ℘ box	4 25	*Soda.*	
S. S. Star, ℘ box	5 75	Bi-carb, in kegs	6¼@6½
Babbitt's best, ℘ bx	6 75	Bi-carb, in 10-℔ pkgs	5 c
Gold do	5 50	Bi-carb, in ½-℔ papers	6¼c
Extra olive do	3 80	*Candles.*	
Do. N. Y. City, ℘ ℔	9	Star, full w't	16 c
German mottled do	7	Stearine	11@13 c
California, ℘ box	4 20	Mould	12 c

CANNED GOODS—No change in prices. We quote green peas, 2 ℔ cans ℘ dozen, $2 00@2 25; raspberries do $1 75; strawberries do $1 65; gooseberries do $1 50; pineapples do, $2 20; blackberries do, $1 50; peaches, 3 ℔ cans $2 00@2 25; tomatoes do, $1 90; pickles, bbls, $8 25; half-bbls, $4 75.

FISH—Following are the ruling quotations at which sales are made:

	Per bbl.		Per bbl.
Extra No. 1 Mess mackerel	$27 00	Round herring	$6 50
Extra No. 1 shore	20 00	Split Labrador do	5 50
Extra No. 1 bay	17 00	Lake Pick., hf-bbls	3 50
Extra No. 2 large	13 00	Lake Herring, do	2 75
No. 2 medium	11 00	L'ge Georges codfish, ℘ ℔	6
Large No. 3	12 00	Medium Georges	5½
No. 3 medium	9 00	Halibut, ℘ ℔	8
Whitefish, hf-bbls	5 00	No. 1 Herring, ℘ bx	30
Lake Trout, do	5 00	Scaled herring do	40

FOREIGN FRUITS—The market is quiet and prices rule as below. We quote: Layers raisins, new, per box, $2 25; London layers, new, $3 25; Muscatel $2 30; mat raisins ℘ mat Valentias, new, 10c ℘ ℔; Sultanas 17c. Dates 8@8½c ℘ ℔. Currants 7¼c. Citron 30c. Prunes, old, 6¼c; new, 8¼c. Almonds—Languedoc 23c; do shelled 38c; do Princess 37c; do Jordan 55c, do Ivica 23c. Walnuts—Naples 20c; Marbot 15c; Sicily filberts 14c. Smyrna figs, new, 14c. Brazil nuts 10c. Maccaroni 11@18c. Tapioca 10c. Lemons—Palermo, ℘ box, $4 00. Oranges—Florida $3 50 ℘ hundred. Cocoanuts $7 00 ℘ hundred.

Petroleum.

January 24.—The refined market continues quiet and dull; beyond a local demand there is nothing doing. We have seldom noticed less inclination to operate. Prices are nominally unchanged. We hear of an occasional sale to the home trade at 24¾@24¾c; for shipment there seems to be no inquiry. At New York the same dullness continues that has ruled for some time, while holders demand 26¾c for refined; sales are said to be made at 25@26c; cases 30@33c. At Baltimore and Philadelphia, in the absence of sales, we can only give the asking rates, viz: 26½c for standard white; cases 30c.

OIL BARRELS—Dull; city made $1 30@1 35.

PARKER, January 24, 6 P. M.—The crude oil market has been without any material change to-day, United and Conduit opening at $3 60 bid, declined to $3 58¾, then strengthened to the opening price where it now rests; transactions very limited. There were no bids for Union; held for the same prices as United and Conduit. Shipment quiet at about $3 75@3 80. Shipments from the lower district for the 23d inst., 24,558 barrels; daily average for the month to same date, 17,755 barrels.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

OIL CITY, January 24.—The *Derrick* says of yesterday's market: The market opened at $3 68½ and with but few reactions advanced to $3 68¾; a few lots also sold quietly at $3 69¼. It then began to decline, which continued as steadily as did the advance until $3 62¼ was reached. The market hung at these prices during the greater part of the closing hour, but just before six P. M. a few lots were offered at $3 61¼, but they were quickly taken and that price bid for more with no sellers. Shipments are increasing slightly; the daily average from the river district for this month is only about 17,400 barrels. The quotation for pipeage paid was $3 82½, but this evening it could not have been placed above $3 75@3 80, there having been some offerings at $3 75. Sales 81,000 barrels.

NEW YORK, January 24, closing 23.—There continues an apathetic condition of trade, and while prices are quoted as before, they are wholly nominal. There are small lots of refined still offered from second hands as low as 25@25¼c; refiners hold about as before. The quotations for New York delivery are: Crude in bulk 14c in barrels 17c; city naptha 14¼c in shipping order; refined in barrels 25¾c for spot; cases 30@32c. At Philadelphia and Baltimore refined, spot, rules at 26¼c.

TITUSVILLE, January 24.—Market opened nominal at $3 70.

OIL CITY, January 24.—Market steady at $3 61¼ for United; immediate shipment nominally $3 75.

ROUSEVILLE, January 24.—Market quiet; nothing doing; held at $3 60.

TIDIOUTE, January 24.—Market quiet and unchanged; held at $3 65.

PARKERS, January 24.—Market quiet with $3 60 bid for United; shipment nominally $3 75.

PHILADELPHIA, January 24—Market quiet; crude 12¼c; standard white 26¾c; cases 30c.

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, January 24—Petroleum dull and heavy; crude 13¼c; refined 25¾c; city naptha 14¼c.

PHILADELPHIA, January 24.—Petroleum nominal; crude in barrels 16¼c; refined 26¼c; cases 30c.

LIVERPOOL, January 24.—Refined petroleum 18d; spirits do 11½d.

ANTWERP, January 24.—Refined petroleum 51½ francs.

MOVEMENTS OF PETROLEUM.

	Barrels.
Crude receipts, A. V. R. R	2,110

General Merchandise.

ALCOHOL AND HIGHWINES—We quote alcohol at $2 18@2 30 ℘ gallon; highwines at $1 10 ℘ gallon.

BAGS AND BAGGING—There is a fair demand and prices rule as follows: Extra gunny bags 23c; do second-hand 18c; Union bags 24c; American A's 30c; Philadelphia A's 33c; California grain bags 9c; English do 12c; Penn Mill 3 bushel 35c; do 2½ bushel 30c; do 2 bushel 24c; Allegheny 2 bushel do 25c.

BAKING POWDER—Quoted as follows: ¼ ℔ cans $1 50 ℘ dozen; ½ ℔ cans $3 00; 1 ℔ cans $5 50; 5 ℔ cans $26 00; 10 ℔ boxes 40c ℘ ℔. Market steady and demand good.

BELTING—We stated recently that on account of the advance in leather the manufacturers of belting had raised the prices 5 cents per foot upon all sizes up to 16 inches. The advance which was made then is still maintained. The market has no special features to-day, and the prices which we give below are firm. The list of prices are as follows:

	Per foot.		Per foot.
1 inch wide	$ 9	5 inches wide	$ 57
1½ inches wide	15	5½ inches wide	63
2 inches wide	21	6 inches wide	69
2½ inches wide	27	7 inches wide	81
3 inches wide	33	8 inches wide	93
3½ inches wide	39	10 inches wide	1 17
4 inches wide	45	12 inches wide	1 41
4½ inches wide	51	14 inches wide	1 65

Discount 15 to 25 per cent., as to quality and quantity.

BROOMS—The demand is fair at former prices. The following are jobbing rates as quoted by manufacturers' agents:

No. 1 hurl	$1 50
No. 2 hurl	1 75
No. 3 hurl	2 00
No. 4 hurl	2 25
No. 5 hurl	2 50
No. 6 hurl	2 75
No. 3 carpet	3 25
No. 4 carpet	3 50
No. 5 carpet	3 75
No. 3 fancy parlor	4 00
No. 4 fancy parlor	4 25
Railroad (extra heavy)	2 75@3 25
Hotel, fine corn (extra heavy)	4 00@5 00
Whisps, 6, 8 and 10 inch	1 25@1 50
Toy brooms	1 25@1 50
Misses' brooms	2 00

CRACKERS—Demand active and prices higher. Water crackers 6½c; sugar crackers 9½c; butter crackers 6½c; soda crackers 6½c; extra Boston 10c; extra sodas 10c; ginger snaps 12½c; lemon biscuit 11½c. Trenton hard made crackers 9c per pound.

HIDES AND LEATHER—The market for leather just now is somewhat depressed, owing to unfavorable advices from the East, and we note a decline in a few kinds of leather. The market for hides remains steady at the following unchanged quotations:

Leather.

Oak sole, country ℘ ℔	33@ 34
Oak sole, city	36@ 38
Red sole, Buenos Ayres heavy	28@ 31
Red sole, Buenos Ayres mid	28@ 30
Red sole, Orinoco and Cala. heavy	28@ 29
Red sole, Orinoco and Cala. mid	28@ 30
Red sole, good damaged	25@ 27
Oak, rough	24@ 27
Harness, city oak	36@ 38
Harness, country	29@ 32
Harness, No. 2 and common	26@ 28
Collar, oak sides, ℘ foot	13@ 17
Fair skirting ℘ ℔	37@ 40
Fair bridle and line, ℘ doz	54 00@66 00
Belt leather ℘ ℔	39@ 42
Finished calf	$1 20
Finished upper, ℘ foot	16@ 20
Finished kips ℘ ℔	50@ 80

Hides.

Green salted cows	8 @ 8½
Green salted steers, light	8 @ 8¾
Green salted steers, heavy	9 @ 9½
Green salted calf	12 @13
Green butcher cows	5½
Green butcher steers, light	6
Green butcher steers, heavy	7
Green butcher calf	10

HEMP—The demand is slow at $123 00@125 00 for Kentucky rough.

OILS—Trade is fairly active and the market is strong. We quote jobbing prices as follows: Neatsfoot oil, pure, per gallon, 90c; miners' oil—No. 1, 63c; head light, 150 degrees fire test, 33c; carbon, 110 degrees fire test, 25@26c; extra engine (amber color), 50c, No. 2 engine (amber color), 46c; extra engine (dark), 35c; spindle oil, 50c; West Virginia, 28 degrees gravity, 30c; No. 2 West Virginia, 25c; natural lubricating, 28 degrees gravity, 20@22c; car oil, No. 1, 18c; car oil, No. 2, 15c; amber or burning or torch oil 140 fire test 15@16c; residuum (prepared), $4 00; residuum (common), $3 50; axle grease, ℘ gross, $12 00; rolling mill grease, ℘ pound, 7c; bleached winter whale oil 75c; cod oil, for tanners, 60@65c; straits oil, for tanners, 50@60c.

RAGS—The market is steady. We quote cotton mixed 2¼@2½c ℘ ℔ and woolen ¼c.

STOVE POLISH—Sales made at $3 75 ℘ gross.

SAPOLIO—Cases of 6 dozen, $5 00; hand sapolio, cases of 6 dozen, $4 50.

SALT—The market is steady and unchanged. No. 1 sells in car lots at $1 00 per barrel. We quote jobbing prices at $1 15 ℘ bbl for No. 1; $1 25 for extra do; $1 40 for dairy. Liverpool salt repacked in large sacks of 280 ℔s, $2 00@2 10 per sack; dairy salt in small sacks $3 25@3 50 ℘ bbl.

WOODEN WARE—The market is quiet but rather nominal, former quotations being unchanged as follows:

No. 1 tubs ℘ dozen	$8 50
No. 2 tubs ℘ dozen	7 50
No. 3 tubs ℘ dozen	6 50
2-hoop pails ℘ dozen	1 85
3-hoop pails ℘ dozen	2 10
Washboard, patent, ℘ dozen	2 75
Washboards, common, ℘ dozen	2 00@2 15
Clothes pins, round head, ℘ box	70

WRAPPING PAPER—Crown straw and rag, 85c ℘ bundle; medium, 50c; double crown, 70c; double medium, $1 05; tissue manilla, 35c@$2 65 ℘ ream; dry goods, 75c@$5 50; No. 1 manilla, 10@11c ℘ ℔; No. 2 do, 8@9c; hardware do, 4@5c; tea do, 8@10c; flour sacks (¼-bbl), $35 00@40 00 ℘ 1,000; do (⅛-bbl), $20 00@22 00; grocers' bags (1 ℔), $1 80 ℘ 1,000; 3 ℔s do, $2 75; 5 ℔s do, $3 70; 10 ℔s do, $6 00; 16 ℔s do, $9 50; 20 ℔s do, $10 50.

CORDAGE AND ROPE—Manilla rope ¾ inch diameter and upwards, 15½c ℘ ℔; ⅝ inches and upwards, 15¾c; ⅜ and 5-16 inch diameter, 16¼c; tarred rope and lath yarn 14¼c; hay, stave and leather twine 14½. Oil well drilling cables. Hawser laid 15½c ℘ ℔; hawser laid bolt rope yarns 16¼c; sand pump rope 15½c. Sisal rope ¾ inch diameter and upwards 11½c ℘ ℔; ⅝ inch and upwards, 12½c; ⅜ and 5-16 inch diameter 12¾c; hay, spoke and leather twine 11¾c; lath yarn 11¾c.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Central Stock Yards, East Liberty.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
WEDNESDAY, January 24, 1877.

There was a rather quiet market at the Central Stock Yards to-day; in some departments—or one department rather—about no market at all. The pens showed as little appearance of business during the forenoon, as during one of the latter days of the week, when a brisk market is not expected.

As compared with last week, the following table shows that the receipts of through cattle this were 478 cars, against 299 last; that the receipts of yard cattle were 139 cars, against 205 last; that the receipts of hogs this week were 163½ cars, against 129 last, and the receipts of sheep 83½ cars, against 73 last week. The table of sales shows that the sales of cattle this week were 197 head less than last; of hogs 1,366 more, of sheep 1,961 more.

RECEIPTS AND SALES.

Below we give the number of cars of cattle, hogs and sheep received at the Central Stock Yards since last Thursday morning:

Receipts.	Cattle. Through.	Cattle. Yard.	Hogs	Sheep.
Thursday	47	5	40½	7½
Friday	169	..	29½	..
Saturday	41	1	8	1
Sunday	127	14	36	21
Monday	44	34	11½	10
Tuesday	50	53	18½	25½
Wednesday	..	32	26½	17½
Total	478	139	163½	83½
Last week	299	205	129	73

SALES.

The table following shows the number of head of cattle, hogs and sheep sold at the Central Stock Yards for the same period:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Thursday	169	3,736	493
Friday	103	2,721	....
Saturday	....	1,410	350
Monday	251	3,860	3,336
Tuesday	706	2,078	5,669
Wednesday	422	2,000	2,500
Total	1,649	15,805	12,348
Last week	1,846	14,719	10,387

CATTLE.

The run of through cattle, which was so much larger this week than last, had a bad effect on our market, as Eastern buyers were few, and they kept up a resolute effort, as did others, to bear the prices. Up to noon some prominent commission merchants had not sold a single head. The quality of the offerings, as a whole, was inferior to that of last week, and the greater number of common had a depressing influence on the price of them. What transactions there were were largely in the better grades of stock. We heard of only one instance in which prices reached six cents. In the majority the price was 25c off last week's rates. The sales up to noon to-day reached only 422 head, while during the same period last week they reached 796 head. The slowness of the market may be discovered in the discrepancy between these figures:

Extra, choice 1,500 to 1,600 ℔s	$5 50@6 00
Good, 1,300 to 1,400 ℔s	5 00@5 25
Good, 1,200 to 1,300 ℔s	4 75@5 00
Good, 1,100 to 1,200 ℔s	4 50@4 75
Common, 900 to 1,000 ℔s	4 00@4 25
Bulls, stags and cows	2 00@3 00

HOGS.

The hog market was fair, and the supply about equal to the demand. The quality of the stock on hand to-day was not so good as when we last reported, and prices were considerably off. In Philadelphias there was little or nothing done, the market being confined to Yorkers. We quote:

Choice Philadelphias	$6 90@7 00
Good heavy Yorkers	6 40@6 65
Best light Yorkers	6 25@6 40
Pigs	5 75@6 00
Roughs	4 50@5 00

SHEEP.

The receipts of sheep to-day were light and the demand rather active, and in consequence they went off at better figures than they have recently been bringing. The quality was about like that of the stock of last week. That these figures will be maintained for the same quality of stock is not certain, for we heard of large shipments which would reach the yards to-morrow. We quote:

Best, 110 to 120 ℔s	$6 00@6 10
Good, 95 to 100 ℔s	5 25@5 50
Good, 80 to 90 ℔s	5 00@5 25
Good, 70 to 80 ℔s	4 25@4 50
Scalawags	1 25@1 75

S. B. Hedges & Co.

Report the following state of the market:

CATTLE.

Owing to a decline in the Eastern markets and a heavy run on the way, our market has suffered a decline of 25c on the best, while medium to good are off 25@50c, as to style. Stock cattle not in demand, especially common, which are almost impossible to sell even at a mean price. Below find prices as obtained with much difficulty:

Extra, 1,400 to 1,600 ℔s	$5 75@6 00
Prime, 1,200 to 1,400 ℔s	5 00@5 50
Good, 1,100 to 1,200 ℔s	4 40@4 60
Fair, 1,000 to 1,100 ℔s	4 00@4 30
Common, 900 to 1,000 ℔s	3 50@4 00
Bulls, stags and cows	3 75@4 00

HOGS.

Market active for all good Yorkers and good mixed grades, while Philadelphias have been very dull all week, in fact very few sales have been made to Philadelphia men. We give below the ruling prices since our last week's report:

Philadelphias	$6 90@7 00
Best mixed	6 70@6 80
Best Yorkers	6 70@6 80
Good Yorkers	6 50@6 60
Fair Yorkers	6 40@6 50
Common Yorkers	6 25@6 35
Roughs	5 50@5 60

SHEEP.

The supply was fair and prices of last week were fully maintained. The offerings were mostly of the medium grades. But few unsold this afternoon. We do not anticipate much change in prices next week. We quote:

Extra, 110 to 120 ℔s	$6 00@6 40
Extra, 95 to 100 ℔s	5 80@6 00
Extra, 85 to 95 ℔s	4 75@5 70
Extra, 80 to 85 ℔s	4 00@4 75

Messrs. J. F. Sadler & Co.,

Live stock commission merchants, report the following concerning the trade for the week ending this day:

CATTLE.

The receipts of local cattle were about the same as last week, but the majority were common to medium, but few good choice shipping grades on sale. The run of through stock was heavy, owing to the Northern road being blocked by snow. We note a decline of 12½@25c on common and medium grades since last week, and no change on good choice shipping grades. Range of prices for common to good shipping grades $4 00@6 00. For common to good stockers and feeders $3 00@4 00. We refer you to our sales given below:

No.	W't.	P'c.	No.	W't.	P'c.	No.	W't.	P'c
16	20,240	$5 15	4	4,340	$4 80	3	3,560	$4 75
3	3,320	5 00	5	5,000	4 30	4	3,520	4 00
6	7,050	4 60	19	23,000	5 75	15	19,240	5 25
39	42,490	5 75	17	16,130	4 90	16	19,920	5 20
19	20,740	5 50	7	8,050	4 50	2	2,270	4 50
38	51,180	5 15	4	4,820	5 30	3	3,570	5 20

HOGS.

The supply has been liberal and prices ruling steady; but for a few days buyers have been cautious for fear that the opening of the Buffalo route would throw an over supply on the market, but it has worked off without affecting the markets much, and we look for a fair trade the coming week on York grades. The Philadelphia trade has been demoralized for the last two weeks, scarcely any of that class being sold here. We think, however, that it must improve soon when the country dressed hogs are out of the way. The butchers at present can buy these cheaper than live hogs.

Best Philadelphias	$6 90@7 00
Yorkers, 220 to 250 ℔s	6 50@6 75
Yorkers, 150 to 200 ℔s	6 25@6 50
Pigs and roughs	5 00@6 25

No.	W't.	P'c.	No.	W't.	P'c.	No.	W't.	P'c.
60	17,380	$7 00	144	22,530	$6 60	66	15,330	$6 50
64	14,900	6 75	151	22,350	6 50	57	13,690	6 65
58	14,310	6 70	49	9,060	6 60	31	3,410	6 50
60	14,740	6 80	136	22,870	6 60	31	6,090	6 60
148	24,220	6 55	108	25,016	6 40	119	19,410	6 45
58	10,100	6 35	581	97,410	6 40	153	25,410	6 62
110	21,280	6 60	108	23,460	6 70	34	4,770	5 80
131	21,850	6 60	145	24,310	6 50	59	11,150	6 50
44	6,990	6 00	161	22,240	6 60	161	22,540	6 40
55	7,700	5 25	85	18,980	6 50	116	16,580	6 45
131	22,870	6 60	38	6,190	6 60	33	4,530	6 00
131	22,020	6 70	44	12,770	7 00			

SHEEP.

There has been a fair supply on the market, principally of medium quality. Trade opened Monday fair, at about last week's prices, but declined again, closing to-day from 25@37½c lower.

Best, 110 to 120 ℔s	$6 10@6 25
Best, 95 to 100 ℔s	5 50@5 75
Good, 85 to 90 ℔s	5 00@5 25
Fair, 70 to 80 ℔s	4 25@4 50

No.	W't.	P'c.	No.	W't.	P'c.	No.	W't.	P'c.
228	22,170	$5 55	175	15,380	$5 25	88	7,820	$5 45
119	12,180	5 37	324	29,900	5 50	51	4,030	5 00
165	15,110	5 40	97	9,310	5 25	63	5,380	5 00
105	10,300	5 50	47	3,275	4 50	173	14,490	5 25
171	14,290	5 00	91	7,170	4 05	93	7,110	4 65
160	15,460	5 65						

Receipts—Through cattle, 478 cars; local cattle, 138 cars. Hogs, 163 cars. Sheep, 83 cars.

All drafts drawn on us should be accompanied by the original shipping bill, and drawn only for two-thirds cost of the stock, payable at the Penn Bank. John W Fort is our agent at Indianapolis and will attend to all stock at that point consigned to us.

J. F. SADLER & CO.

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, January 24.—Beeves—Receipts 2,000 head, making 2,460 head for two days, against 2,620 head for the same time last week. Market steady and firm for good stock; slow for common; extreme range $8 50@12 00, with light and medium steers generally $9 50@10 50.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts 3,060 head, making 6,080 head for the week. Market a shade easier; sheep $5 62½@7 37½; lambs $8 75@7 75.

Swine—Receipts 3,700 head, making 5,480 head for two days, against 4,160 head for the same time last week. Market barely steady; live $6 87½@7 12½.

CINCINNATI, January 24.—Hogs quiet; common $5 00@5 60; fair to good light $5 75@6 00; packing $6 10@6 30; heavy $6 35@6 70.

BUFFALO, January 24.—Cattle—Receipts 1,190 head; total for the week 8,022 head. Market dull and slow; prices 12½c weaker than the opening quotations on all but prime shipping grades; 60 cars disposed of; native shipping and good butchers' cattle, 1,211 to 1,310 ℔s, $5 00@5 50; medium and fair lots of butchers' grades $4 25@4 75; stockers $3 30@4 00; oxen, 1,339 to 1,546 ℔s, $4 12½.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts 2,800 head; total for the week 12,500 head. Market dull and slow; sales 7 cars; prices weak and 12½@25c off last week's prices; 14 cars now in yards, including to-day's shipments of 11 cars; 58 cars; 25 cars sale stock; 17 consigned to New York and Albany; 16 consigned to Boston.

CHICAGO, January 22.—Cattle—Receipts 5,000 head. Shipments 1,840 head. Market dull and weak; prices unchanged; one lot extra steers sold at $5 30.

Hogs—Receipts 7,000 head. Shipments 730 head. Market fairly active; light and medium heavy 5@10c higher; sales of packing at $5 85@6 40; good to choice heavy shipping $6 40@6 75; culls $4 00@5 45.

Sheep—Receipts 4,500 head. Market easier; sales at $4 25@5 00.

Hogs—Receipts 1,500 head; total for the week 6,350 head. Market quiet; sales of 4 cars Yorkers, fair to good, at $6 25@6 50; light pigs $5 50; no demand for heavy; in yards 30 cars through consignments, and 5 cars sale stock; both roads short of double deck cars.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Produce.

CHICAGO, January 24.—Flour steady and firm. Wheat dull, weak and lower; No. 2 Chicago spring $1 28¾ cash; $1 28¾ bid February; $1 31 bid March; No. 3, $1 15¼@1 16¼; rejected $1 00@1 01. Corn quiet; 42¼c cash; 42¼c bid February; 42¾c bid March; 47½c May. Oats firm; 35¼@35⅜c cash; 35½c bid February; 36¼c March. Rye quiet at 71½c. Barley steady at 62@62½c. Pork firm; $16 90@16 95 cash; $17 00 February; $17 25@17 27½ March. Lard quiet; 10.85@10.87½c cash; 10.90c February; 11.06@11.07½c March. Bulkmeats firm; shoulders 6½c; clear rib 8¾c; short rib 9c. Dressed hogs steady; sales of light at $7 20@7 25; heavy $7 40@7 50. Whisky steady but unchanged at $1 05.

Latest—At the close this afternoon wheat was at $1 29@1 29½ February; $1 31¾ March. Corn firmer; 42½c February. Oats unchanged. Pork firmer; $17 22½ March. Lard firm; 11.15c March.

NEW YORK, January 24.—Flour in moderate demand and unchanged; receipts 11,000 barrels. Rye flour steady at $4 50@4 20. Cornmeal dull and nominal. Wheat dull, and lower; receipts 9,000 bushels; No. 2 Milwaukee offered at $1 47; No. 2 Chicago spring $1 46 asked; white Michigan $1 65. Rye firm; Western 81@86c. Barley dull; No. 2 Canada $1 03. Malt quiet. Corn steady; receipts 23,000 bushels; No. 3 ungraded 59@61c; new, no grade, mixed, 60¼@60½c. Oats dull and heavy; receipts 28,000 bushels; Western mixed and State 42@54½c. Hay and hops unchanged. Coffee quiet and unchanged. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 9¾@9¾c; prime 10¼c. Molasses and rice steady. Tallow 8¾c. Resin steady at $2 40@2 50. Turpentine steady at 46@46½c. Eggs—Western 32@34c. Wool firm; pulled 22@40c; unwashed 12@31c; Texas 13@28c. Pork dull at $17 75. Beef quiet and unchanged. Middles dull; long clear Western 9½c; do city 9¾c. Lard dull; prime steam 11¼@11.30c. Butter dull; Western 12@30c. Cheese firm and unchanged. Whisky at $1 09.

PHILADELPHIA, January 24—Cloverseed 14½@15c per ℔. Flour dull; extra $4 87½@5 00; Minnesota family $7 25@7 75. Wheat scarce; amber $1 55@1 58; white $1 55@1 60. Rye firm and scarce at 78@79c. Corn in moderate demand; yellow 56@57½c; on sailer 58½c. Oats unchanged. Pork $17 75@18 00. Lard 11@11¼c. Whisky—Western $1 12. Butter dull and unchanged. Cheese firm at 13@14½c. Eggs scarce; Western fresh 34@35c.

CINCINNATI, January 24.—Cotton dull at 12¼c. Flour dull. Wheat dull; red $1 42@1 48. Corn easier at 42@43c. Oats quiet at 33@38c. Rye firm at 82@85c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Pork firmer; held at $17 35. Lard dull; steam held at 10¼c; kettle 11¼@12c. Bulkmeats firm; shoulders 6½c; short rib 8¾@8¾c; short clear 9c. Bacon firm and unchanged. Greenmeats quiet and unchanged. Whisky quiet but steady at $1 05. Butter firm and unchanged.

BALTIMORE, January 24.—Flour active; superfine Western $5 25@5 75; family $7 00@8 00. Wheat dull; Pennsylvania red $1 50@1 54. Corn—New Western mixed active at 58¼c. Oats more active at 41@43c. Rye quiet at 70@75c. Lard dull at 11¼@15¼c. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Butter quiet; Western 22@28c. Coffee weak; Rio cargoes 17¾@21c; jobbing at 17¾@21½c. Whisky quiet and unchanged.

NEW ORLEANS, January 24.—Flour firm; double extra $6 00@6 25; treble do $6 50@7 75; choice $8 50. Corn steady; white mixed 57c; white 58c. Oats quiet at 44@45c. Cornmeal held at $2 85. Hay firm. Pork—Mess held at $18 25. Lard firm; tierce 11¾@12c; keg 12@12½c. Bacon firm at 7¼@10@12½c. Coffee quiet; job lots, ordinary to prime, 19@22@23½c. Sugar firm; inferior 5@7c; centrifugal 9@9½c. Molasses quiet; common 30@35c; fair 36@38c.

LOUISVILLE, January 24.—Cotton firm at 12¼c. Flour unchanged. Wheat dull; red $1 35@1 40; amber $1 40@1 45. Corn and oats steady and unchanged. Rye dull at 80@85c. Pork firm at $17 25. Bulkmeats and bacon quiet and unchanged. Lard dull at 11¾@12¼c. Whisky steady.

LIVERPOOL, January 24.—Breadstuffs steady. California white wheat average 10s 10d@11s; do club 11s 1d@11s 5d; red Western spring 10s@10s 10d; winter 10s 8d@11s. Flour 24@26s. Corn 27@27½s. Oats 3@3½s. Barley 3½s. Pork 69s. Turpentine 34½s.

TOLEDO, January 24.—Flour quiet but firm. Wheat firm; No. 3 white Wabash $1 43; No. 1 white Michigan $1 24; No. 2 red $1 33¾. Corn steady; high mixed 45½@45¾c; No. 2, spot, 45½c; damaged 41@42½c; rejected 44c. Oats firm; No. 2 held at 36½c; 36½c offered.

MILWAUKEE, January 24.—Flour steady and firm. Wheat closed unsettled; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 38; No. 2, $1 31¼; No. 3, $1 21¼. Corn steady; No. 2, 45½@46c. Oats firm; No 2, 34½c. Rye firm; No. 1, 74c. Barley lower; No. 2 spring, January, 80¼c; No. 3 38c.

OSWEGO, January 24.—Wheat firm; No. 1 Milwaukee club $1 58; No. 2 do $1 50. Corn firm; Western mixed 59@60c.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, January 24.—The print market was active and very strong. Garner's prints all advanced, and Sprague's prints were closed out to a large jobbing house and advanced ¼c. Cotton goods in good demand and firm. Men's wear woolens more active. Jeans in fair request. Foreign goods moving slowly.

Wool.

BOSTON, January 24.—There is a fair demand and desirable lots are held firm. Medium extra and double extra Ohio and Pennsylvania 49@50c; Michigan and Wisconsin 40@42c for good and medium. Combing delaine 45@55c; pulled 35@48c.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, January 24.—Cotton quiet at 13 5-16@13 7-16c. Futures closed easy; January 13 5-16@13 11-32c; February 13¼@13 21-32c; April 13 27-32@13¾c; May 14 3-16c.

LIVERPOOL, January 24.—Cotton dull and easier at 6 5-16@7¼d. Sales of 10,000 bales, including 3,000 for speculation and export and 6,500 American.

Coal and Coke.

CINCINNATI, January 23.—Coal was active and prices of nearly all advanced. Youghiogheny selling at 11@12c per bushel afloat, and 14c delivered; Hocking Valley, 13c at elevator, and 16c delivered; Muskingum Valley, 10@11c on cars, and 12@13c delivered; Ashland 16c; Ohio river, 12@13c; Kanawha cannel, 22@24c per bushel, and anthracite $8 00@9 00 per ton delivered.

Coke—Met a fair demand, gas house selling at 7c; city manufactured 8c, and crushed 10c per bushel at yards and all 2c more delivered.

LOUISVILLE, January 23.—Coal—Pittsburgh at 14c, retail; Pine Hill at 12c; Kentucky at 9@11c; Raymond City at 12c; cannel at 18@20c; city coke at 8c per bushel by cart load; anthracite at $9 00; Pittsburgh afloat at 8@9c; Raymond City at 8c.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER,
UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE,
PITTSBURGH, PA., January 24, 1877.

The following is the daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the twenty-four hours ending at 3 P. M.:

STATIONS.	ABOVE L'W W'R Ft.	ABOVE L'W W'R In.	CHANGE + OR − Ft.	CHANGE + OR − In.	DIRECTION OF WIND.	STATE OF WEATHER.
Cairo	35	0	+1	1	W.	Clear.
Cincinnati	43	4	−3	3	N. W.	Clear.
Davenport	..	..	..	..	W.	Clear.
Louisville	23	1	−3	1	W.	Clear.
Memphis	25	8	+1	5	N.	Clear.
Nashville	37	10	−2	2	N. W.	Clear.
Omaha	..	..	..	..	S.	Clear.
Pittsburgh	8	6	−1	10	N. W.	Fair.
Shreveport	11	5	..	..	..	Clear.
St. Louis	9	11	..	..	N.	Clear.
Vicksburg	19	9	+3	9	N. W.	Clear.

SPECIAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

MORGANTOWN, W. VA., January 24, 1877.

River 4 feet 5 inches and falling. Weather clear and cool; mercury 23.

GREENSBORO, PA., January 24, 1877.

River 7 feet 6 inches and falling. Weather cloudy and cool.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., January 24, 1877.

River 8 feet 9 inches and falling. Weather fair; mercury 22 at 7 P. M.

WHEELING, W. VA., January 24, 1877.

Weather snowy. River 14 feet 2 inches and falling. Departed—Carrie Brooks and Express, Parkersburg; Emma Graham and C. W. Hornbrook, Pittsburgh.

POMEROY, O., January 24, 1877.

River falling. Weather clear and cool. Down—Courier in place of Andes.

For Additional Dispatches see Fourth Page

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

Emma Graham.... Thornburg.... Cincinnati.
Carrie Brooks.... Darlington.... Marietta.

Departed.

Granite State.... Kerr.... Cincinnati.

Boats Advertised for This Day.

Cincinnati.. Emma Graham.. Thornburg, 12 M.
Marietta.... Carrie Brooks.... Darlington, 3 P. M.

MONONGAHELA—Eight feet six inches and falling.

THE marks last evening indicated eight feet six inches and falling fast. The weather was excessively cold. Trade on the landing was very active. Shipments heavy.

THE Allegheny gorge still holds on.

THE steamer Salt Valley is *en route* for this city.

CAPTAIN J. T. RUSSELL is on a visit to Wheeling.

THE wife of Charles Clarke, the old Louisville reporter, is dead.

THE towboat Seven Sons has been raised. She will be repaired at once.

THE towboat Mount Clare arrived at Cincinnati with a tow of Kanawha coal.

THE towboat Hawkeye is *en route* for Cincinnati with seven barges of Kanawha coal.

NAVIGATION at Louisville was closed twenty-two days by the ice, something very unusual.

In addition to the coal before reported the Hornet No. 2 had for Louisville 30,000 bushels of coke.

THE powerful towboat Whale, Captain Adams, is receiving for St. Louis, and will have dispatch.

CAPTAIN REESE REESE, of Pittsburgh, has taken charge of the office of the Illinois, in the Memphis and Vicksburg trade.

THE Iron Mountain, of Gray's Iron Line, is announced for Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg and New Orleans. Shippers should bear this in mind.

THE steamer Granite State, Captain Kerr, having secured all the freight she wanted, left for Cincinnati last evening, one day ahead of time. She had an excellent trip.

THE editor of the Cincinnati *Commercial* evidently knows something about steamers, for he informs his readers that "the boiler deck is the second deck, and forward of the cabin of our steamers."

A LOADED coal-barge belonging to J. C. Risher, which was carried away from Pittsburgh by the ice, was caught at Huntington and landed without a scratch. The Tom Dodsworth was to land for it.

THE St Louis *Republican* of Sunday says: The January thaw was nipped in the bud Friday night, and old King Frost is still master of the situation. Heavily laden teams continue crossing on the ice bridge. River falling.

THE steamer Atlanta struck a snag in the Alabama river the other day and sunk, and will prove a total wreck. This makes two boats sunk in that stream during the past week. The Maggie C. will prove a total loss.

THE punctual Cincinnati packet Emma Graham, Captain John Thornburg, takes her departure this day at twelve M. for Cincinnati and way points. Passengers and shippers will be pleased to see him in his old trade.

CAPTAIN D. S. BARMORE has contracted with the Eagle Packet Company of Quincy, Illinois, for the building of a towboat and barge to run in that line, to be used in place of the Little Eagle, and to ply between Hannibal and Keokuk.

THE favorite steamer Carrie Brooks, Captain Darlington, is announced for Wheeling and Marietta this day at three P. M. Passengers and shippers will bear this in mind. Our clever friend D. H. Pitman will be found in the office.

A DISPATCH from Fort Sandy, below Louisville, announces the safe arrival of the John A. Wood and Nellie Speer with their tows. They were laid up on account of the high wind prevailing in that region. They would proceed to New Orleans as soon as the wind fell.

THE following are the Board of Directors of the Wheeling Towboat and Barge Company: George K. Wheat, E. Hornbrook, John S. Trimble, Jule Wehrman and Wm. M. List. The only change in the board is the substitution of Mr. Wehrman for Mr. J. T. Mercer.

THE St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* says: Business on the Cairo Short Line is heavy, as large arrivals of freight are going forward to Cairo for shipment South on steamers. Contracts for the transfer of 3,000 bales of cotton, to go forward within three days, have been made by parties here. The cotton is billed through to Liverpool *via* New Orleans.

IT is some years since our foreign export trade was so seriously interfered with by ice obstructions as it has been this season. The Delaware and Chesapeake are especially embarrassed in this way, and the losses resulting to shippers and merchants from the detention of vessels, extra charges for pilotage, towing, &c., must be very considerable. The more northern harbors also are seriously obstructed.

CAPTAIN JOSEPH BURNSIDES' REPORT OF THE LOCATION OF RUNAWAY BARGES.—LOUISVILLE, January 22.—Between Madison and Louisville—At Saluda, one Walton; above Garrett's landing passed flatboat, but did not see name; coal flat at Westport; one Walton inside Eighteen Mile Island; barge sunk opposite; one Clark and one Bigley at Utica. The barges here are principally Pittsburghers, except one, the Pioneer No. 2, and stove in; salt barge Riley damaged in bottom. The steamer Hobson agreed to pump out and tow up the Sterling No. 13 from Notch Lick if not damaged in the bottom.

ANOTHER OPINION.—An old St. Louis boatman gives this view in regard to when the river will open to the South: I say from the 15th of February to the 1st of March. Many think that it is only necessary for the river to break up here to resume navigation, but those who so think know little of the effect of the Ohio on the navigation of the Upper Mississippi from Grand Tower to Cairo. The Ohio rise backs up the Mississippi, causing slack-water frequently above Devil's Island, and the ice from above is forced down and gorged to an immense depth at the head of the backwater, and there it must and will remain until the Ohio falls sufficient to create a current strong enough to break it up and carry it out past Cairo. Any boat that attempts to break through must fail unless she is strong enough to undertake to reach the North Pole.

Should a break-up and a rise of sufficient volume occur to overcome the Ohio rise, disaster of the most fearful kind may be anticipated to the lowlands of the South. It has been remarked by observers that the flood out of the Ohio is the most destructive to the Southern country, and if to it is added a rise of the Upper Mississippi, the prediction of lamentable consequences will be fulfilled.

The Winter of 1852-3.

A. H. Handlon writes as follows to the Cincinnati *Enquirer*: In November, 1852, Captain William Hall and myself left here as pilots on the R. M. Winslow, with the hulls of the Rockaway and Ivanhoe in tow. We found a low river all the way to New Orleans. On our return trip we met ice in Shawneetown bend, and got up as far as Poker Point, where the boat laid up and we came home by land, walking fourteen miles to Mount Vernon, crossed on the ice and took wagon to Terre Haute. From there we made the trip to Indianapolis by rail and stage; thence by wagon, stage and omnibus to Hamilton, where we took rail again for home, having been five and a half days on the trip. In January, 1853, we started back for New Orleans on the steamer Paul Anderson, in heavy ice, immediately after a break-up. On our arrival in New Orleans we witnessed a heavy fall of snow, and Dan Rice, the showman, sleighing through the streets of New Orleans. On our return trip we met heavy ice below Arkansas river, and wore out three cribs getting up to Memphis, where we laid up a week, and then fought heavy ice all the way up to Cincinnati, arriving here February 4th, 1853.

The Last Run of Coal Until the Weather Moderates.

The following boats have taken their departure and will wind up the fleet until we have more water and a change of weather:

FOR CINCINNATI.

Towboats.	Barges, &c.	Bushels
Joseph Walton	10	90,000
George Roberts	8	96,000
Sam Brown	8 & 2 coke	172,000
Hornet No. 2	2	30,000
Total	36	418,000

FOR LOUISVILLE.

	Barges, &c.	Bushels.
Tom Lysle	7	85,000

RECEIPTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway.

Anderson & Passavant, 28 plates steel; J P Levan, 1 car bar iron; C A Carpenter, 393 bars do do; National Tube Works, 932 do do; A Hartupee, 1 car bulk; Union Planing Mill, 1 do lumber; H M Brown, 1 bbls apples; P Duff & Sons, 9 kegs butter; Edgar Thomson Steel Works, 2 cars stone; O H Allerton, 134 bales hay; Elwood & McCracken, 64 bags rye; Peabody, Hugus & Co, 8 tubs butter; J H Loh & Co, 13 do do, 3 kegs lard [illegible] J H McCracken & Bro, 100 do do; [illegible] J C Tenkins, 210 do; Watt, Lang & Co, 110 do.

ELEVATOR—M F Herron & Co, 205 bush corn; Hitchcock & McC, 400 do; Marshall, K & Co, 50 do wheat; Spencer, McKay & Co, 996 do barley; Josh Rhodes, 533 do; J McCracken & Bro, 133 do corn.

Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway.

R & W Jenkinson, 90 pkgs tobacco; Herzog & B, 10 butts do; Wm Montooth, 11 pkgs do; [illegible]

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

Thos Coffin, 1 car clay; [illegible]

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

N Y & G C Co, 63 cars coal; A V R R, 3 cars coal; [illegible]

Receipts of Metal, Ore, Etc.

	Pig tons.	Mu' tons.	Scr'p tons.
Pitts. Ft. W. & C. R'y	550	48	..
Cleveland & Pgh. R. R.	45	170	..
Pennsylvania R. R.	99	..	..
P. C. & St. L. R. R.	..	..	..
Total	694	218	72

BANKS AND BANKERS.

ALLEGHENY NATIONAL BANK, OF PITTSBURGH.
NO. 33 FIFTH AVENUE
CAPITAL STOCK, - - $500,000
J. W. COOK.... President.
R. W. MACKEY.... Vice Presid.nt.
W. McCANDLESS.... Cashier.

N. Holmes & Sons
BANKERS,
57 Market Street, Pittsburgh.
DEALERS IN
GOLD
AND
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO COLLECTIONS.

B. K. JAMISON, W. M. STEWART, J. H. KERSHOW.
ESTABLISHED 1855.
B. K. Jamison & Co.,
BANKERS,
N. W. COR. THIRD AND CHESTNUT STS., PHILA.
Dealers in Pittsburgh Bonds and all other investment Securities. Loans negotiated on marketable collaterals at current rates. Deposits of Banks and Bankers received, subject to check at sight. Interest allowed according to agreement.

W. H. LOYD.... WILSON LOYD.
W. H. LOYD & CO.,
Bankers and Stock Brokers,
No. 96 South Third Street, Philadelphia.
Commercial Paper Negotiated, Gold and Government Securities Bought and Sold at Market Rates.

HORSE, KIMBALL & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 18 NEW STREET, NEW YORK.
Members N. Y. Stock and Gold Exchanges. Transact general BANKING and BROKERAGE business.

CARPETS.
CARPETS!
DRUGGETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
MATTINGS.
As we near stock taking, we offer SPECIAL BARGAINS.
BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,
29 Fifth Avenue.

HOTELS.
IMPERIAL HOTEL,
The Only First-class Three-Dollar-per-Day Hotel in Washington.
In order to meet the wants of the Traveling Public, this First-class Hotel has reduced its price from Four to Three Dollars per Day. The Hotel is pleasantly located near the Capitol, fronting on Pennsylvania avenue, convenient to the Treasury, Army, Navy, State, Post-Office and Interior Departments. Take the Pennsylvania Avenue Horse Cars, and tell the Conductor to let you off at the Imperial Hotel.
JAMES S. PIERCE, Proprietor.

FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL,
(FORMERLY HARE'S HOTEL,)
No. 133 Liberty Street, Foot of Fifth Avenue.
TERMS $2 PER DAY.
HUGH KEYS, Proprietor.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT
WHAT WILL
Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient
CURE?" asks the sufferer from a multitude of diseases. We answer: It will remove from the system the active cause of most of the illness the flesh is heir to. It won't mend a broken limb, nor close a bullet hole; but it will profitably turn up in stomachic disease. It will do no one any harm, and it will do much good. Try it, and see if it won't do you good.
TTHS SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company.
59 FOURTH AVENUE.
ASSETS $ 40,443,395.99.
SURPLUS $ 3,916,531.49.
DIVIDENDS $3,037,870.63.
E. S. CARRIER, Gen'l Agent.

WM. HOLMES.... JAMES IRWIN.
JAMES IRWIN & CO.,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
OIL OF VITRIOL, MURIATIC ACID, NITRIC ACID, ENGLISH CAUSTIC SODA, AND AQUA AMMONIA.
OFFICE, NO. 18 MARKET ST., PITTSBURGH.

ALPHABETICAL
BUSINESS DIRECTORY
CONTAINING CARDS OF
First Class Establishments, in all branches of Business, in Pittsburgh

Apothecaries.
S. S. Holland.... cor. Liberty and Smithfield sts.
Ferd. A. Abel.... 173 Wylie ave.
Architects.
Boyd & Gamble.... 90 Wood st.
Drum & Stein.... [illegible]
Agricultural Implements.
Scobie, Reed & Smith.... 351 Liberty st.
Artificial Limbs.
Artificial Limb Mfg. Co., 279 Penn, near 9th st.
J. Weaver & Co.... 116 Smithfield st.
Attorneys-at-Law.
J. H. Stevenson.... 104 Fifth ave.
Bridge Works.
Iron City Bridge Works.... Office, 196 Penn st.
Boots and Shoes.
J. H. Borland & Co.... 53 & 55 Wood, & 96 5th av.
Broker in Stocks and Bonds.
Geo. B. Hill.... 100 Fourth ave.
Belting.
Thorp & Co., No. 164 Water street, dealers in Leather and Rubber Belting, Hose and Oils, of every description.
Banks.
Allegheny National.... 33 Fifth ave.
Central.... 47 Fifth ave.
Pittsburgh Bank for Savings.... 61 Fourth ave.
Commission Merchants.
Elwood & McCracken, Commission Merchants and dealers in Flour, Grain, Seeds and Wool.... 265 Liberty st.
Carriage Manufacturers.
Robt. F. Wedsell.... 347 Liberty st.
Louis Gleesenkamp & Co., successors to C. West & Co., 77, 79 Liberty st. and 99 Fourth ave.
B. H. Lubbers.... 89 Fifth ave.
Champagne, Wines and Liquors.
Dentists.
Greenawalt & Nelson.... 12 Wylie ave.
Dyeing and Scouring.
M. May.... 56 Sixth ave. above Smithfield st.
Furniture.
Schoeneck & Close.... Penn ave. and Tenth st.
James Milliken & Co.... cor. Smithfield and 4th ave.
Foundries.
Totten & Co.—Twenty-fourth and Railroad sts.
A. Garrison & Co.... 33 Wood st.
Fences, Wrought Iron.
Gold, Silver and Nickel Plating.
Walter E. Hague.... 136 and 138 Wood st.
Hotels.
Central.... Second to Third ave., on Smithfield st.
Union Depot Hotel.... Union Depot.
Monongahela.... 403 and 407 Liberty st.
House and Sign Painters.
Lauderbach & Preston.... 51 Diamond st.
Wesley Coulter.... 239 Penn ave.
John D. McFarland.... 96 Fourth ave.
Iron Fences.
Lewis, Oliver & Phillips.... 91 & 93 Water street.
Insurance Offices.
Manufacturers and Merchants'.... 87 Wood st.
Western.... cor. Wood and Fifth ave.
Monongahela.... cor. Wood and Fourth ave.
Citizens'.... 87 Wood st.
People's.... 100 Fourth ave.
Lubricating Oils.
Grim Brothers, Excelsior Oils.... 336 Penn ave.
Lamps.
J. P. Smith, Son & Co.... 122 Liberty st.
Leather and Shoe Findings.
Daniel Kinzer.... 59 Smithfield st.
Merchant Tailors.
Walter Anderson.... 7 Fifth ave.
Henry Smith & Son.... 95 Wylie ave.
Marble Works.
Wm. Patterson, Jr.... 295 Penn ave.
Mantles, Furnaces and Grates.
L. H. Smith & Co.... 123 Sixth st.
Mechanical Photographers.
J. T. Bassford.... 106 Sixth st. (late St. Clair)
Notions and Trimmings.
Rosenbaum & Co., 78 and 80 Market st. Ribbons, Gloves, Hosiery, Gent's Furnishing Goods, [illegible]
Newspapers.
The Commercial.... 70 Fifth ave.
Printers, Stationers, &c.
S. Reed Johnston & Co., 99 Wood, cor. Liberty.
Matthias & Peck, 57 and 59 Sixth st., (Hershaw's Building.)
Printers and Blank Book Makers.
Bakewell & Marthens.... 71 Grant st.
W. P. Bennett & Co., cor. Wood st. and 6th ave.
Pork Packers.
Reese Owens & Co.... 91 Seventh st.
Photographers.
Trevor McClurg.... 2 and 4 Sixth st.
Patent Agents.
A. C. Johnston.... 93 Diamond st.
Planing Mill and Lumber.
S. Logan.... cor. Penn ave. and 32d st.
Queensware Manufacturers.
E. Webster & Co. L. S. Layton, Agt., 225 Liberty
Real Estate Agents.
R. H. McClellan (Notary Public) 104 Smithfield st.
[illegible]
Railroads.
Pennsylvania Railroad.... Union Depot.
Fort Wayne & Chicago.... Union Depot.
P'gh, Cin. & St. Louis.... Union Depot.
Cleveland & Pittsburgh.... Union Depot.
Allegheny Valley.... 11th st.
Pgh. & Connellsville R. R.... Grant & Water sts.
Steam Lithographic Printing.
Armor, Fairbanks & Co.... 38 and 90 Sixth st.
Silk Hat Manufacturers.
J. McKain.... 180 Wood st.
Stoves, &c.
H. Anshutz & Son.... 216 Liberty st.
Sash, Door and Blind Factory.
[illegible]
Steel Stamps and Stencils.
John D. Matthews.... 84 Fourth ave.
Stuffed Birds and Animals.
J. D. Shaw, Taxidermist.... 255 Penn ave.
Steam Pump Manufacturers.
[illegible]
Steel Manufacturers.
[illegible]
Toys and Fancy Goods.
[illegible]
Vermin Exterminator.
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Fig. 12.
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CITY MATTERS.

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Weather Report.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. S'G. SERV.,
ROOM 23, FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
PITTSBURGH, PA., January 24, 1877.

Time	Bar	Th'r.	Hum	WIND. Dir.	WIND. Miles ₩ hou	Weath
7 A. M.	[illegible]	22	86	W.	16	Cloudy
2 P. M.	[illegible]	23	60	N. W.	16	Fair.
9 P. M.	[illegible]	18	68	W.	10	Clear.

Mean barometer..30.271 Highest thermom... 24
Mean thermom.... 20.2 Lowest thermom.... 17

St. Mary's.

The annual statement of Mr. James S. Devlin, Superintendent of St. Mary's Cemetery, shows that during the year ending January 1, 1877, the receipts from all sources were $12,524 04 and the expenditures $10,314 70, leaving a cash balance of $2,209 34 on hand. The assets of the corporation are $46,264 17 and the liabilities $367.

Mary Plummer Wanted.

We have a communication from a law firm in Illinois, asking for information as to Mary Plummer, daughter of S. M. Plummer, supposed to have belonged to Boston, Massachusetts. The daughter, it is thought, now resides in Pittsburgh, and parties in Illinois are very anxious to communicate with her. If she will call at the COMMERCIAL office, or send her address to the city editor, the names of the parties will be given her.

The Sunday Murder.

The Butler county correspondent of the Parker *Daily* says that McEwen, who was shot on Saturday night last, in this city, and who was said to be a resident of that county, is not known out in that section.

The Johnstown *Tribune* states that Clara Thieler, at whose house the murder was committed, was formerly a resident of Johnstown, where she and her husband kept a drinking house. The *Tribune's* article is not very complimentary.

The Humane Society.

Superintendant Street, of the Humane Society, at the meeting yesterday, made his report for the week, as follows: We have had fifteen cases of cruelty to animals, all of which we have attended to. We have had three cases of cruelty to children, which we attended to as best we could under the circumstances. Only one case was prosecuted by our society during the week—that for cruel treatment to a dog, which is still pending.

Coasters in Grief.

Accidents while sledding continue to multiply. A son of Mr. Reymer of Wood street, while coasting at Cemetery hill, came in contact with a post, and was badly hurt. Mr. Rosenfelter, of Oakland, while sledding on Craft avenue, ran into a sewer face and broke his jawbone, besides cutting his knee severely. A boy named George Rose was injured while sledding at Coultersville yesterday morning by running against a locomotive. One of his toes was crushed.

No Election of Assessors.

Attorney General Lear has delivered an opinion in which he decides that at the February election there will be no election of assessors. He holds that the assessors elected at the spring election, in 1876, continue in office until the first Monday in April, 1878. In 1878 assessors will be chosen, whose term of office will commence on the first Monday in April of that year, and expires on the first Monday in April, 1879, and each year thereafter the election for assessors will be held in that way.

Linkner's Death Warrant.

Sheriff Fife yesterday received the warrant for the execution of Henry Linkner, who was convicted of killing Henry Schaffer. The document is made out in the usual form, duly signed and sealed, and commands the Sheriff to execute the prisoner on the 14th of March, 1877, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M. This will be on Wednesday. The document was read to the prisoner during the afternoon. His friends intend to apply to the Board of Pardons for a commutation of the sentence to imprisonment for life.

Obituary.

We are pained to record the death of Mr. Thomas S. Bulger, Assistant Manager of the Sligo Iron Works. Taken from the midst of a loving and beloved circle, in the very prime of manhood, when a long career of usefulness had opened to him, his decease is all the more lamentable. Born and reared in the city, he had entwined himself in the confidence and esteem of all with whom he had been associated. In business or society, among friends or at the hearthstone, he was ever the same, generous, upright, pure and reliable, and the sunshine of his presence will be sorely missed. His family and friends have our hearty condolence in their sorrow.

The Suicide of Mrs Criswell.

In reference to the case of Mrs. Jane Criswell, of the Thirteenth ward, who committed suicide by taking arsenic, we are informed that recent afflictions in the death of members of her family are assigned as the cause. A bright little son, who was a deaf mute, and whose infirmities naturally attracted an unusual share of parental love and sympathy, sickened and died, and in two weeks after she lost her husband by death. These sad deprivations were more than the poor woman could bear; and the supposition is that, being distracted by grief, she committed suicide. Her husband was a paper-hanger by trade.

United Brethren.

The Allegheny Conference of the United Brethren Church, which held its final session on Tuesday at Altoona, made the following appointments for the Western district: J. Medsgar, P. E.; Mount Pleasant, F. Fisher; Pittsburgh, J. G. Steiner; Johnstown, W. Wragg; Westmoreland Circuit, D. Speck; Greensburg, T. H. Hohr; Washington, W. A. Jackson; Madison, D. Sheerer; Industry, M. O. Lane; Ligonier, J. S. Miller; Somerset, C. Wortman; Castleman, J. S. Buell; Springfield, J. L. Baker; Cambria, J. Felix; Wilmore and Conemaugh, P. E. Detrick; Pine Flat, M. G. Petter; Mahoning, J. H. Pershing (one to be supplied); Brookville Mission, D. Steele; Connellsville, L. W. Stahl.

Elevator Accident.

Early Tuesday morning Albert Litz and Henry Metzger, employed at Straub & Ludwig's brewery, Lawrenceville, while in the act of drawing up the elevator, on which they were standing, met with a serious accident. When at a considerable height the main ropes sustaining the elevator gave way and let the elevater fall down the hatchway, precipitating the two men violently to the ground. The injured men were removed to the office, and subsequently Litz, who is a single man, was conveyed to the West Penn Hospital, and Metzger to his home, after being resuscitated and having their wounds dressed by Dr. Hanna, who was immediately called in. They were in a critical condition yesterday, and Dr. Hanna declines to give a definite opinion in their cases as yet. Their injuries are chiefly internal.

Daniel Williams Not Killed.

The following note, under date of West Newton, January 23d, explains itself:

"In your issue of the 22d inst. you report the killing of Daniel Williams, of West Newton, while under the influence of liquor," etc. I am happy to say that I am not a drinking man, and particularly gratified to state that I was not killed. The unfortunate man was Jacob Evert, who had been a tenant on my farm for five years. He left home on Saturday morning, through the persuasion of a young man named Daniel Mason, and after imbibing somewhat during the day at West Newton, left on the evening train for Pittsburgh, where he met his sad death. I wish to say that the deceased was an honest, hard-working, industrious man; but like many others, was sometimes tempted to drink. He leaves a wife and six children.

DANIEL WILLIAMS.

[The name of the deceased was supposed to have been Williams, from papers found on his person. The correct name was given in the subsequent issue, after the inquest was held.]

Pirating on the River.

The owners of boats and barges swept away by the late ice gorge in the Monongahela and Ohio rivers, experience considerable difficulty in getting possession of the craft which were floated off but not destroyed. There are a set of "jayhawkers" along the river, who resort to every device for the purpose of levying extortionate charges upon the owners of this species of property, and they are too often aided in their extortion by those clothed with official authority. A few days ago, the steam tug Veteran No. 2, Captain McFeeter's, caught several boats afloat opposite Marietta, and landed them at St. Marys, on the West Virginia side. There was one barge and one flat belonging to S. Clark & Sons, a barge belonging to John McCloskey and a flat owned by Frazier & Frey. These boats were floating near together, but were not secured in any way. There was a man on one of them, who said nothing until they were landed and tied up, and then he informed Captain McFeeters that they could not be removed, as he had a claim on them. Fearing that they might be taken without his consent, he hastened off to the Sheriff's office (St. Mary's being the seat of justice for Pleasants county) and obtained a paper signed by the Sheriff, commanding him to appear there on the first Monday in February, and answer such matters as might be required of him by the Court. Those who assist in saving floating property are entitled to reasonable compensation for their labor, and all such demans are generally promptly met by our coal merchants, but how one man, as in this case, could have such a claim against the four boats mentioned, as to enable him to hold them against the commander of the boat who had actually caught and landed them, is a question that will puzzle all others beside Captain McFeeters.

THE BOGGS & BUHL BURGLARY.

Trial of Ferguson—He Escapes from the Court Room—Ellis Turn's State's Evidence—Attempt to Implicate Detectives O'Mara and McGovern.

Judge Stowe, of the Court of Quarter Sessions, yesterday took up the case of George Ellis *alias* Wallace, and John Ferguson, indicted for the larceny of some $8,000 worth of silks and other goods from the store of Boggs & Buhl, Allegheny, on the evening of Wednesday, December 13th, last. The goods were traced to a building on Fourth avenue, this city, and the thieves were promptly arrested. At the hearing before the Mayor, Ellis was held for trial, but Ferguson was discharged, the evidence being deemed insufficient. Both names were returned in the information, and the Grand Jury found a true bill against both. It is alleged that Ferguson got a "hint" of the action of the Grand Jury from parties in authority who were trying to shield him, and "skipped." He was rearrested at Steubenville, by County Detective Dressler, and held in $1,500 bail to answer, his bondsman being J. W. Briggs. Officer Dressler subsequently obtained evidence tending to show that one or two members of the city police force were implicated in the robbery, or at least in the escape of Ferguson. These facts added much interest to the trial, and there was a crowded court room during the entire day.

Mr. Swartzwelder appeared as counsel for Ferguson, and on his motion a severance was granted, and the trial of Ferguson alone proceeded.

District Attorney Moontooth opened the case for the Commonwealth, and alluded to the allegations that other parties than the defendants were implicated in the larceny. He gave no names, however, but hinted that the testimony might develop the facts. He then recited briefly the circumstances of the robbery, and that he expected to prove Ferguson guilty.

Just before the District Attorney began his speech, Ferguson left his seat at the counsel table, behind Mr. Swartzwelder, and walked out of the court room. This was at 9:30, and at 10:30 he had not returned. Detective Dressler said at that time that he believed Ferguson had "skipped."

Mr. Buhl was then called, and described the robbery. He was followed by officer Geary, who narrated his fruitless watching for the thieves at English's building, where the stolen goods had been found.

Mr. S. S. Thompson, the night watchman at English's building, helped two men to carry two valises and a trunk from a wagon, up to Ferguson's room, between half-past nine and ten o'clock, the evening of the robbery.

The Court ordered the defendant to be called, that the witness might state whether he was one of the two men; but, as there was no answer to the call, and the bail was forfeited and a *capias* issued.

The "walk-off" was very bold, as there were more than half a dozen of officers in the room, to whom Ferguson was personally known, and there were not a few who thought the escape was connived at.

Mr. Swartzwelder, counsel for the defendants, said that Ferguson, when he left, said that he was going to hunt up Roger O'Mara. "I thought, of course, he would come back," said the counsel. "A very important part of this business is that he has carried off my fee. I think it is likely he will come back." The witness, Thompson testified, in conclusion, that at the Mayor's hearing he believed he recognized Ferguson as the man he assisted with the valises, but he was not positive.

R. H. Boggs, the senior member of the firm of Boggs & Buhl, corroborated the testimony of his partners, and identified the trunk and valises in court as those which were found with their goods inside of them in the vacant room in English's building.

ELLIS' STORY OF THE ROBBERY.

The next act in the drama was the calling of Ellis to the witness stand, on behalf of the Commonwealth. He testified that in December last he lived with John Ferguson, and continued: When I first came out and went to board with Ferguson he said he had a job to do in Allegheny, but he wanted to put it off until after election, because he would be more solid with some persons in town. He told me to watch the store day and night, and to stick a little peg in the door, and to put a piece of court-plaster over the keyhole, to see if any one opened the door during the night. We determined it would be better to get an empty house near there, and we decided upon taking Heckert's building, a few doors below. Ferguson and I went to the store, saying that we wanted to sell picture frames there. We got the key from a lady. (Witness identified the lady.) I took the key back after having it twenty minutes and making a pattern of it out of pasteboard. The pattern was made by me in Heckert's store. While in Heckert's on that evening we prospected Boggs & Buhl's place from the roof of the empty house. This was at least a week before the robbery occurred. After making the pattern of the key, we examined the entrance to Boggs & Buhl's from the top. We found everything all right, and then we got the horse and wagon, and Ferguson bought the dark lantern. When we were arrested it was in Ferguson's kitchen cupboard. I engaged the wagon from a blacksmith on the corner of Cherry and Strawberry alleys. Ferguson owned the horse, which was a small grey pony. I heard the pony was given to Roger O'Mara. I know it was to be given to O'Mara after the robbery. The conversation in which it was said that the pony would be given to Roger O'Mara occurred in the station house. (The witness here picked up the rope which he said was to have been used to tie up the goods. The valises and trunk were identified by him.) He continued: The valises were bought by Ferguson from a man under the Germania bank on Wood street. The trunk was bought by Ferguson and I, in Buffalo, about a month before the robbery. We were going to do a job there, but found that we couldn't do it, and we shipped the trunk to Pittsburgh. The straps which were over the valises were made to order for us by men who sold us the valises. (The lock which was taken from the door of the room in English's building was shown to witness and identified by witness as the one he had put on the door.) I rented the room in English's building for a month, and paid the rent in advance. The room was rented to put the goods in. Ferguson told me to rent it. On the day of the robbery we got the pony and wagon about 3:30, and it was driven to Decatur alley, about two doors from Ferguson's saloon; Ferguson and I got into the wagon and drove to Allegheny by way of the Point bridge, and arrived in the neighborhood of Boggs & Buhl's store about six o'clock. The trunk and valises were in the wagon. Ferguson tied the horse, and we waited for Boggs & Buhl to shut up. This they did about a quarter before seven, but one of them had to come back for his overshoes. Then Ferguson drove the horse around to the Diamond, and I entered Heckert's building. Ferguson came back and I lit the lantern, and we went up over the roof and entered Boggs & Buhl's store. Then we tied up the goods. The goods had been sampled. I went in there and asked them if they had any silk for a dollar a yard. They said they had, and I bought a yard. Mrs. Ferguson sampled the velvet. (The witness pointed out Mrs. Ferguson, who was inside the bar). We took the silk with the papers on, and each of us made four trips in getting the goods into the attic. We were at work in that way about twenty minutes. Then Ferguson went to Heckert's window, and I carried the goods over to him, and he carried them down stairs on the ground floor, where the covers were taken off, and we packed the goods into the valises and trunks.

Then we went into a saloon in the Diamond and had a couple of drinks, and then Ferguson drove the wagon into the alley behind the empty building. The stuff was put into the wagon, and we returned to the city by way of the Point bridge, as we went. On this side of the bridge Ferguson got off and walked, and I drove the wagon to English's building. (Here the witness detailed the circumstances attending the carrying in of the goods, his story agreeing with that of the private watchman.) After the goods were disposed of I drove the wagon away and stabled the horse. On Thursday night I was in the saloon when Roger O'Mara went up stairs to see Ferguson, and when O'Mara came down I went up, and Ferguson told me that I had better get out of town, as the goods had been found. I was arrested on Friday night. Ferguson and I were taken to the lock-up together, and we were in the same cell.

WHAT THE DETECTIEES DID.

O'Mara came to see us on Saturday night. Ferguson told O'Mara that he had nothing to do with the robbery. O'Mara said to Ferguson, "You're a nice fellow. I thought I told you to do nothing about here." Ferguson denied having anything to do with it. O'Mara said he knew better, but he would not have cared if he (Ferguson) had not been arrested. "I told you," O'Mara said, "that you ought to get out, that the 'plant' was discovered. I told you, too, that you had ought to get up and show up, and not lie in bed. I told you that on Thursday night" At the time of the robbery I wore a black mustache. It was taken off in the jail. Before the knots were tied in the rope I went to look for it, but I couldn't find it. Neither could Ferguson, but his wife upon being called found it. When Ferguson said that he would be solid after the election, he said that if he was arrested he could get out. That if he did get arrested he would be got out, and anybody that was with him would be got out by O'Mara. The court here checked the witness and said that the witness should not mention names.

On cross-examination witness swore that he first met Ferguson in Chicago. He first told this story to his counsel, Mr. Gibson, about a week ago. He denied having an interview with Detective Dressler upon this subject in the jail. He had conversed with no one else on this subject. He resolved to tell the story to let the court know just how it stood. His counsel did not tell him that the court would be more lenient if he confessed. The conversation occurred on the Saturday night after the robbery.

MORE ABOUT THE PONY.

When the pony was promised to Roger O'Mara, the only persons present were the witness, Ferguson and O'Mara. Ferguson seemed to want to make O'Mara a present. Roger told him he would help him to get out of this scrape. Roger told Ferguson that the "plant" was discovered on Thursday evening about eight o'clock, the night after the robbery. Ferguson was in bed. Detective McGovern was with him, but O'Mara went up stairs first, McGovern stopping for a moment in the bar room to talk to me. They were there about five minutes. I did not know before Ferguson told him that the "plant" had been discovered. It was the intention to take the goods from English's building about a week after they were left there. About two weeks before Ferguson was ready to do the job he told witness the particular place to be robbed. Before that time he merely told him that the job was to be done on Federal street. Before the robbery the pony was kept in Crager's stable, at 43 Fourth avenue, two doors above Ferguson's saloon. Ferguson bought the horse from Crager.

WHY THE WITNESS CONFESSED.

Ellis swore that he was induced to make a clean breast of the story because Ferguson would do nothing for him. The latter did not send him any money and he resolved that if he did not do anything for him he, Ellis, would not bear all the punishment. He added that he could not implicate Ferguson without also implicating his wife, if he told the truth. Witness proceeded: I was arrested at Ferguson's house. I was present at the Mayor's hearing, where I was identified. I was convicted and sent to the Workhouse, in Cincinnati, before serving a term here on a conviction in this court. The night was cloudy when the robbery was committed. We had provided for a moonless night. I wore a pair of woolen socks over my boots, to prevent slipping on the roof. I made the duplicate key for the lock of Heckert's building. We knew that early in the evening the police would not be on duty in the neighborhood, but the police didn't bother us. We chose an early hour, as our movements would be less likely to attract attention than if we put the job off until later. I made up my mind to squeal when they would give me no money. They lied to me, saying they had none, when I knew they had.

On re-direct examination Ellis swore that on the night that he heard that the "plant" was discovered, which was the night after the robbery, Officer McGovern was with O'Mara when the latter came to Ferguson's. While witness was in the Penitentiary he was visited by Ferguson and his wife, both of whom knew for what crime he was serving a sentence. When he left the Penitentiary he went direct to Ferguson's house.

Replying to Mr. Swartzwelder, Ellis said that after he came out he tolk Detectives McGovern, O'Mara and Demmel that he would do nothing in Pittsburgh. He knew that Ferguson, for his own benefit, had assisted officers in arresting criminals.

MRS. FERGUSON IDENTIFIED.

Miss Sarah Waddle, an employee in Boggs & Buhl's store, upon being sworn, identified Mrs. Ferguson as the person for whom she cut samples of velvet at $12 and $5 per yard, two days prior to the robbery. She had never given samples of velvet before. She remarked the woman's hat, and it is the same that Mrs. Ferguson wears today.

Mrs. Emily Kerr, of Hemlock street, Allegheny, was sworn. She owns the house formerly occupied by Mr. Heckert, two doors from Boggs & Buhl's store. She remembered the fact of two gentlemen getting the key of that store from her, and looking into Ellis' smiling face she identified him as one of the men. The other she described in a manner that would designate Ferguson.

Richard Feldner, who sold the drinks to the defendants on the night of the robbery; F. G. Craighead, who sold the dark lantern; George McHenry, who sold the valises, the blacksmith who hired the wagon, the man who sold the pony, and other witnesses, were called and corroborated, in the main, Ellis' statement.

County Detective Dressler was then called to the stand, and stated certain things which he had been told by Ellis, but the court would not permit the witness to name the parties whom Ellis implicated.

Mr. Swartzwelder asked Dressler whether there had not been some ill-feeling between some of the Mayor's police and himself; but Judge Stowe stated that if this question was pressed it would open the door to the whole story, whereupon Mr. Swartzwelder promptly withdrew it.

The Commonwealth here closed their case and the Court adjourned.

Mayor McCarthy and Detective O'Mara both claim that the accusations of Ellis against the latter are unfounded, and are the result of a put-up job. The detective says that this will be shown when the defense is heard.

FERGUSON'S FREAKS.

A Very Good Reason Why He Bamosed the Court Room.

As Peter Cullen, Chief of the Reading police, and John C. Illig a leading dry goods dealer of that city, stepped into the Criminal Court room yesterday morning, John Ferguson, on trial for the Boggs & Buhl's silk robbery, whispering to his council that he was going to hunt Detective O'Mara, slipped out, and has not been caught since, though an officer, armed with a court *capias* sought him yesterday sorrowing. The coincidence of the entry and exit is explained thus. On the evening of Saturday, October 14, 1876, Illig's dry good store was entered by burglars from the rear, and silks to the amount of from four to five thousand dollars stolen. Detectives were at once put at work on the case, but up to the date of the Boggs & Buhl robbery failed to obtain a clue. The developments in that affair started a suspicion, and in consequence, Chief Cullen and Mr. Illig appeared in the court room yesterday with a view of endeavoring if possible to indentify Ferguson as a person who had been seen in the store shortly prior to the robbery. Previous to visiting the Criminal Court the Reading gentlemen secured a search warrant from Alderman Burke, and strolled to Ferguson's house on Fourth avenue, where Mr. Illig identified a maroon colored piano cover and a number of other articles as portion of the property missing from the store since October 14th. Chief Cullen and Mr. Illig both failed to catch a glimpse of Ferguson before his flight, and are exceedingly anxious to interview him, believing him to have been concerned in the Reading robbery.

LATER—FERGUSON ARRESTED.

About nine o'clock last evening officers A. J. Brinker and George Wilson, of the Allegheny police, while passing Sweeney's saloon, Wood's Run, observed a man entering, that it seemed to them answered the description of John Ferguson. To make assurance certain, they entered the saloon and were convinced. One of them asked him his name. He very accommodatingly replied that it was John Ferguson. They inquired if he was not aware that he was wanted at the Court House. He said "Oh! no; why, I've been acquitted.' As they had read the afternoon papers to some advantage, they concluded to take him into custody, and he was safely lodged in the lockup. Shortly after midnight County Detective Dressler, learning of the arrest, visited the prisoner, and after identification, took possession and escorted him to jail.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

U. S. District Court—Judge Ketcham.

C. N. Avery, bankrupt, Erie. Order made for final hearing for motion for injunction on the 15th prox., meantime restraining Ezra Cooper.

McMahon & Rundels, bankrupts, Pittsburgh. Order made for final hearing on petition of John R. Rundels, for discharge on the 16th prox., before Register Harper.

A. & A. J. Dickey, bankrupts, Allegheny City. Assignee's report of sale of book accounts confirmed absolutely.

James Crawford, bankrupt, Allegheny City. Order made for final examination on bankrupt's petition for discharge before Register Harper on the 9th prox.

George H. Garber, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. Order made for a hearing on the 3d prox. to ascertain whether the resolution of composition had been passed in accordance with the act.

Zug & Co., bankrupts, Pittsburgh. Hearing on the rule on the trustees to show cause why the court should not resume and continue bankruptcy proceedings continued to the 29th inst.

Samuel W. Manheimer, debtor, Mercer county. Hearing on motion for an injunction against N. Beck *et al.* continued to the 15th prox.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Sterrett and Collier.

Mary Lahey vs. Patrick McBride. The suit is brought to recover damages for trespass *vi. et armis.* The parties live in Sharpsburg, and the defendant keeps a grocery store. The parties had some difficulty about a son of the plaintiff, and she alleges that she was seriously injured by being forcibly ejected from defendant's store. Jury out.

Samuel Scott vs. A. McFarland; action for work and labor done. Verdict for plaintiff for $37 58.

Union Insurance Company of Pittsburgh vs. E. H. Myers and Frank Kahn, administrators of John R. Bingler, decease. *Sci. fa.* on a mortgage. Verdict for plaintiffs for $5,139 30.

W. J. Kountz, trustee of the Pittsburgh Savings Bank, vs. C. L. Brennan, W. H. Gordon and John L. Lloyd, owners of the steamboat Juniata; action on a note. Verdict for plaintiff for $1,007 10. In this case and the preceding the verdict was taken by consent of counsel with going to the jury.

L. B. Duff vs. Elias Radcliff et al. Additional interrogations allowed to be filed.

John S. Lambie, for use vs. Cormick Logue et al. Judgment against Margaret Thompson, garnishee, for $102 56.

George M. Berry & Bro. vs. J. M. McCreery; action for beef sold. Defense claims that the meat was spoiled. On trial.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judges White and Kirkpatrick.

Wilson & Bros. vs. the Allegheny Trust Company. The case is still on trial.

Peter Moek vs. Adam Reineman. Jury out.

William H. Mechling, trustee, vs. A. W. Erwin & Co. Motion and reasons for a new trial on the part of the plaintiff.

Orphans' Court—Judge Hawkins.

Estate of Elizabeth N. Davis, deceased. Decree of distribution made.

C. C. Connelly, deceased. Decree of distribution made.

James Orr, deceased. Petition presented and a citation directed to issue to administratrix to file an account within ten days of service of notice, and administratrix enjoined from interfering with or in any manner disposing of the assets of said estate until further order of court.

Frank Hug, deceased. Bond of guardian of minor children presented and approved.

Margaret Dougan, deceased. Decree of distribution made.

Gertrude M. Zweidinger, deceased. Decree of distribution made.

THE TEMPERANCE WORK.

Large Noonday and Evening Meetings—Unabated Interest.

Yesterday's noon meeting at the "Old Home" was packed to overflowing. The exercises commenced by singing "I am coming Lord to Thee." Mr. Murphy read a part of the fifth chapter of Matthew. Prayer by Rev. Lyle; song, "Am I a Soldier of the Cross;" prayer by Rev. Campbell; song, "Come Thou Fount of every Blessing;" prayer by Mr. Campbell; song, "Sweet hour of Prayer;" song, "Ninety and Nine."

Mr. Murphy hoped that those who had wandering sheep from the fold would not give them up. No matter how far a man may wander away, he can be brought back by patience, kindness and love. He hoped that Christians would not say to him, "That man will not keep the pledge; I have no faith in him." It hurt him to hear such remarks. God is knocking at the hearts of the men, ready to enter in and save them. Let us treat each other with love and charity. No man to-day needed the prayers and charity of Christians more than Frank Murphy.

Joseph Perry had signed the pledge three weeks ago and never felt so happy for six years. If he saw a brother down in a dangerous place he intended to get down and help him up. Song—"I Hear Thy Welcome Voice."

W. Cook gained much good by attending these meetings. He never drank much, but thought, as he was very young, it was time for him to stop and sign the pledge.

M. Graham signed the pledge about eight weeks ago: was not sorry for it, and thanked God Mr. Murphy came to Pittsburgh (Mr. Murphy thanked God himself that he came). Mr. Graham had given his heart to Christ and was now a new man.

W. M. Morgan would not have signed Mr. Murphy's pledge but for the story he told of the wounded boy in the hospital and his mother. The story affected him very much, as he was a wounded boy one time himself.

Frank X. Burns was very happy, and getting along very happily in housekeeping; thought he was not thankful enough to God; was not praying enough; wanted the prayers of Christians. Song—"Sweet By-and-By."

Captain Barbour was getting stronger every day in both body and soul; had a good meeting last night at Woods run and sixty-six signed the pledge. Song—"Sweet by and-by."

Mr. Barnard signed the pledged about three weeks ago, and was about to return home to New York, but by some invisible power was led to remain, and was generally found at noon at these meetings, and at night in some other church working in the cause.

George Hall felt about as happy as people generally get. When he lived on the hill there was a family of little children that he loved very much. The mother used to tell him that she intended to name one of her boys after him. This morning she told him to come and christen a young boy, and he intended to go up and name it "Francis Murphy Lewis."

S. T. Paisley said this was the commencement of the ninth week since he had signed the pledge. During these weeks he had tried to help others. If there were any in the audience whom he had ever injured he asked their forgiveness, as he hoped God had forgiven him and washed his sins away.

Dr. Woods said it was eight weeks to-day since Mr. Murphy came to Pittsburgh, and God only knows what has been accomplished. The process of saving men was so simple that it was wonderful we never discovered it before. He had been told by scores of Christians that it was no use to try to save such men. But now God was showing them that nothing was impossible. He was receiving letters from all parts of the country, telling him that they are feeling its influence.

Mr. Murphy said he did not know when he would leave the city; felt as though he was going to live here until his death. Men come and tell him he must be insane when he says that he intends to be at the funeral of rum. But if we have faith in God and work in charity we will be victorious.

Mr. Perry said that last night he went into a saloon and the barkeeper asked him if he belonged to "Murphy's gang." He answered, "Yes." Was then told to come round in the morning. He did so, and the barkeeper bought a quantity of matches from him.

LAST NIGHT'S MEETING.

The Fifth Avenue M. P. Church contained its usual large complement of persons interested in the temperance work last evening. In the absence of Mr. Murphy, Mr. S. T. Paisley presided over the meeting. After the usual opening devotional exercises, the following persons made short addresses:

Mr. Robinson thought it was not necessary to tell of the miseries caused by the use of intoxicating liquors, as the fact was already too well known. He hoped that all persons who had not signed the pledge would do so.

Mr. Miller thanked God that he belonged to Mr. Murphy's band. He believed that if ever a man had a lot of dry devils in him he had them when drinking liquor. He intended to say amen to the truth as long as he lived and follow after Jesus who has now established his going.

Frank X. Burns asked the audience if it ever occurred to any of them who has been in the habit of drinking liquor that they intended to stop drinking? He placed his confidence in God and not his own resolution to keep his pledge, and he hoped that no one in the audience would ever suffer through drinking rum as he had done.

"Jack" McCombs said that many of his friends were betting money that he would not keep the pledge, but he intended to fool them. He never felt happier in all his life than now. He thought that all the good that drinking could do for a man was to bring him to poverty and make a fool of him.

Mr. Jack thought that everybody ought to sign the pledge. He hoped that God would bless the work.

By request, at this point, Mrs. Lincoln sang the beautiful temperance song "Stay With Me," the rendering of which excited marked approbation from the audience.

James Sims had been in the liquor business, but signed Mr. Murphy's pledge and quit both the sale and drinking of liquor. Messrs. George Hall, Craft, Wilt, Hughes, David Hall, Murphy, of Connellsville, Pa., and others addressed the meeting.

Tickets for Library Hall, Sunday evening, January 28th, for sale at Hale's music store, Davis' book store, McClarran & McKennan's drug store, Baker's cigar store, 72 Fifth avenue, Harry McGregor's hat store, 46 Federal street, and Mercer's book store, 130 Federal street, Allegheny.

THE OVERFLOW MEETING.

At the regular overflow meeting held in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Sixth avenue, last night, the usual number were present. Mr. Geo. H. Garber conducted the meeting and Mr. Morrow led in prayer. Col. Hetherington spoke at length in a speech full of thrilling incidents both in his own life and the lives of others. Jacob Whitesell, Esq., followed in a strong appeal to sign the pledge. Mr. McNair also made a brief address.

The Murphy overflow meetings will hereafter be held in the Methodist Church, corner of Seventh avenue and Smithfield street. To-night Capt. Robert Pollock and other prominent speakers will be present and address the meeting. All are invited.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A German temperance meeting will be held at the First German M. E. church, corner of Ohio street and Union avenue, Allegheny, on Friday evening at 7½ o'clock. German and English speakers will be present to address the meeting.

Pastors of churches and presiding officers of temperance meetings in Allegheny county are requested to forward to Mr. Murphy, as soon as possible after this date, a statement of the number of signers procured at their meetings up to and including the evening of January 31.

Francis Murphy, Marshall Swartzwelder and Col. Realf will address the temperance meeting at Sharpsburg this evening. It is expected an overflow meeting will be held on the same evening, as one church will not accommodate the assembly expected to be present.

A gospel temperance meeting will be held to-night at Bloomfield Presbyterian church.

The temperance meeting at St. James Episcopal Church, corner Sixteenth street and Penn avenue, was crowded to its utmost capacity last evening. Messrs. Hunter, Brunot, Alderman Moreland, Dr. Mundorf and others addressed the meeting.

The third of a series of weekly Murphy temperance meetings will be held in the Sandusky street Baptist church, Allegheny, this (Thursday) evening, to be led by Col. Hethrington. Ten minute speeches will be made by recent converts.

Those Telegraphic Troubles.

Mr. Homer W. Bates, General Superintendent of the Atlantic Division, Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company, arrived in the city yesterday. His visit has reference to the temporary injunction, granted on the Western Union Company and made returnable before Judge Ewing this morning, to restrain the latter corporation from destroying, as alleged, the property of the former, being the wires and poles of the Merchants National Line. The details of the litigation were set forth in Monday's COMMERCIAL.

Alarms Last Night.

About nine o'clock last night an alarm of fire was turned in from box 113, caused by a blaze in the bedroom of a frame tenement in a court off Walnut street, Temperanceville. Sparks from a wood fire had set the bedding in flames, but a few buckets of water bulldozed the igneous element. The occupant, Miles Barkley, sustains a loss of about $30.

The alarm shortly before eleven o'clock from box 23 was false. Some passers by imagined the light in the smoke house, rear of Wm. B. Hays, Jr.'s, warehouse, on Liberty street, to be irregular and gave the district engines a useless trip.

Seriously Injured.

Patrick Lee, a resident of the Thirty-third ward, while walking along the Pan Handle track about four o'clock yesterday afternoon, was struck by a locomotive and thrown down an embankment. He received a few slight bruises on his person, but is believed to have sustained serious internal injuries.

SCHENLEY LEASES.

Meeting of Allegheny Leaseholders in Reference to a Proposed Reduction in Rates.

A meeting of leaseholders of property in Allegheny belonging to the Schenley heirs was held last evening in the Anschutz building, on Ohio street. The leased lots about five thousand in number, comprise about forty acres in the Third and Fourth wards, and the present leases expire on the 1st of April next. The object of the meeting last evening was to appoint a committee to confer with Mr. Hatch, the Schenley agent, in reference to a proposed increase in rates, and to endeavor to effect a compromise. A committee was appointed for the purpose stated, and the meeting adjourned till Friday evening.

Under the present lease the rates of rent are $1 75 per front foot per annum for property on the south side of Ohio street, and $2 per front foot on the north side of the street. The lots on the north side are higher because they are twenty-eight feet deeper. Now it is proposed to increase the rates of the south side lots to $10 per foot, and those on the north side to $12. For the side streets the present rates are $1 50 on East street, and one dollar on the others. The increase in these will place the figures at $6 on East street and $5 on the other side streets. The leaseholders claim that in the present condition of business they cannot afford to pay so much of an advance, and say that as they are obliged to pay all the taxes and assessments for sewers, street improvements, etc., it should not be demanded of them. It is claimed that if these rates are fixed some of their houses will not pay enough rent to equal the lease of the ground. The lease of some of the Schenley property on Cedar avenue, above Ohio street, expired last April, and was renewed for five years at the rate of five dollars per front foot. It is estimated that at the present rates the lease of the estate amounts to $185,000 per annum, and that if the proposed increase is demanded and collected this sum will be increased to a million.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

TO DAY is the anniversary of the birth of Robert Burns, Scotland's great poet.

IT is stated that the river men will resist payment of the U. S. enrollment tax.

PATRICK McGARR's tailor shop, 71 Water street, a relic of pioneer times, was slightly damaged by fire yesterday afternoon.

CHARLES DAVIS, a boy aged ten years, while coasting on Boyle street, Allegheny, yesterday, collided with a tree box and had a leg broken.

THE Republican clubs of the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth wards hold a ball at Turner's Hall, South Side, on the evening of February 9th.

IT is stated as improbable that there will be a strike among the river miners in consequence of the recent reduction of wages by the Coal Exchange.

A FIRE occurred about six o'clock last evening at the house of Henry Stone, a colored man, on Spring alley, Allegheny, doing damage to the amount of $200.

YESTERDAY Officer Fettern arrested a man named Ben Page, on Wood street, on suspicion of having stolen two bundles of paper which were found in his possession.

THE recent reception of the Women's Literary Club, at the residence of Mrs. Helen P. Jenkins, on the occasion of its first anniversary, was a most enjoyable reunion.

JOHN WILLEY, an employee at Phelps, Park & Co.'s works, in Allegheny, had his arm caught in a pair of shears yesterday, and so badly injured that it had to be amputated.

AT THE temperance meeting in Dr. Swift's church, Allegheny, last evening, several persons suffered at the hands of pickpockets. A watch, three pocketbooks and a number of breastpins were taken.

A LARGE party of Southerners passed through the city this morning, from New Orleans, *en route* to Washington, where they are to appear before the Congressional Committee on Privileges and Elections.

THE proprietors of the Seventh Avenue Hotel distribute on Friday morning and again on Tuesday morning 500 loaves of bread to the deserving poor. They propose to continue this active benevolence during the winter.

AT the temperance meeting in the United Presbyterian church, Allegheny, Tuesday night, Mr. May and another gentleman had valuable watches stolen from their persons, and John B. Kennedy, editor of the *Mail*, lost his pocketbook.

THE Supreme Council of the Mystic Brothers, recently reorganized under an entirely new ritual, now claim to have the best organization of any in the country. The ritual was the work of a well known citizen of Pittsburgh.

JUDGE KIRKPATRICK yesterday announced that the case of Duncan vs. Robinson & Riley, in which were present a number of gentlemen from Cleveland, witnesses and parties interested, would be taken up on Monday, February 5th.

"SPRING SONGS" are beginning to make their appearance in the magazines, but imagine a man writing about spring by the side of a grate fire, with ten inches of ice on the pavement and a fresh installment of "beautiful snow" to make the walking worse.

HENRY M. LONG writes to Controller Brown, of Allegheny, in reference to the act reducing the number of Councilmen in cities of the third class: "It cannot affect Allegheny, as we have not 'heretofore adopted the provisions of the act,' as required."

CONTROLLER BROWN, of Allegheny, will at once begin the issue of the Charles street and McClure avenue bonds. They will be registered, bearing six per cent. interest, currency, and having one and a-half, three and a-half and four and a-half years to run. Mr. Brown will himself negotiate the bonds.

THOMAS FAAS, an Allegheny milk dealer, was before Mayor Phillips yesterday, charged with adulterating milk, in violation of the city ordinance. As he was the first offender, and plead in extenuation that he did not water the milk himself, he was discharged on payment of the costs.

JIMMIE BROWN, who lives on Stewart street, in Allegheny, and attends the Fifth ward school, has been missing from his home since noon on Monday. He is said have been seen at Millvale on Monday afternoon, and after that nothing was heard of him. The boy is but eight years old.

WINIFRED McCARTHY entered suit yesterday in the Common Pleas Court No. 1 against Wm. Woods, to recover damages for an alleged slander. Plaintiff leased a house from defendant, and in some trouble which ensued about the rent, it is alleged that he assailed her, in the presence of several others, with vile epithets, calling her a cheat, a robber, a thief, etc. She claims damages in the sum of $5,000.

AN inquest was held by Coroner Thomas yesterday on the body of Wm. J. Williams, the man who died suddenly in Clark's tavern, at Twenty-seventh and Penn streets. The verdict was death from heart disease. The remains were taken for burial to Greensburg, where the deceased has relatives living. Williams was fifty-three years of age, a single man, and had been suffering for about a year from the disease which caused his death.

AFTER the Fast Line on the Pennsylvania Railroad, due in this city at 11:11 P. M., from the East, had reached here Tuesday night about that time, and all the passengers had vacated the train, one of the officers in making his customary rounds through the empty cars discovered a lone passenger who had been forgotten. The passenger was an infant about six months old, and it was sleeping contentedly on one of the seats. It was taken charge of by one of the brakemen of the company.

PETER JACOBUS, nephew of the late Rev. Dr. Jacobus, died after a lingering illness, at Newark, N. J., on Thursday last, aged twenty-nine years. He was a young man of brilliant talents, and as a linguist had few superiors in this country, and had been for several years teacher of the classics. His funeral was very largely attended at the First Presbyterian Church, Newark, on Monday last, when appropriate addresses were delivered by Rev. Dr. Stearns, pastor of the church, and Rev. Dr. Pingrey, of Elizabeth, N. J.

SENATOR NEWMYER's bill in reference to city taxes provides that in cities of the second class taxes now by law payable before the 1st days of June and August, may, at the opinion of the payer, be paid as follows: One-half the amount thereof between the first days of June and July, and the remaining half between the first days of October and November; and all such payments so made within the times aforsesaid shall be subjected to a reduction of five per cent.

HEALTH OFFICER Thomas Fording, of the South Side, reports only two new cases of smallpox this week. One was discovered in the Twenty-ninth ward, and one in the Thirty-second ward (Mt. Washington.) The sad affliction in the family of Mr. Pfeifler, of the Twenty-sixth ward, which was noticed last week, has resulted in the death of three children, and the last surviving one, a bright boy of eleven years, is now down with the dread disease. Mr. and Mrs. P., who were also suffering from the same disease, are reported convalescent.

WITHIN the last day or two, committees of ladies who have undertaken the good work of attempting to reform fallen women have visited several of these persons at their houses. From none did they receive any rebuff, while at many places they were very kindly treated by both the head of the house and the inmates, some of the latter saying that they were tired of the present life and would be happy to reform if they could receive any encouragement. A young man whose sister had recently dropped into the wayward path, requested the committee of ladies to endeavor to find her and reform her, and they visited several houses to that end, but they were unable to get any clue as to her whereabouts.

ONE of our most estimable citizens may be thankful for the introduction of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, for its timely use has saved his life.

C. Wattley & Co.

will open January 25th, 1,000 pieces Cambric and Nainsook edgings, insertions and flouncings at lower prices than ever before known. Owing to the great depression in manufacturing in Switzerland, we have, during the last year made contracts for embroideries much lower than can be done now—the very low gold premium contributes to make goods coming in now still lower in price than any previous arrivals. Wishing to give our patrons the benefit of these advantages we have marked every piece at the lowest possible price. Other shipments expected in very shortly.

C. WATTLEY & Co.,
123 Federal street, Allegheny.

THAT U. S. ENROLLMENT TAX.

Latest Decision of the Treasury Department in the Premises.

An article in yesterday afternoon's *Chronicle* under the caption, "The U. S. Enrollment Tax," does injustice to Hon. James S Rutan, U. S. Surveyor of Customs for this port, inasmuch as it charges that gentleman with attempting a "game" on the rivermen, as it styles his recent notification that all barges, flats, oil boats and other river craft, excepting sand boats, shall hereafter be required to be licensed. Mr. Rutan is not responsible for the orders emanating from the Treasury Department, nor for its decisions. His oath of office, however, requires him simply to carry out his instructions. With regard to the case in point, we append a copy of a decision made by the Assistant Secretary of the United States Treasury Department some two months before Mr. Rutan came into office. It was rendered in reply to a letter of inquiry sent from the Surveyor of Customs at St. Louis, Mo. Here is the decision:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
September 9th, 1876.

SIR: I am in receipt of your letter of the 2d instant, asking the Department for instructions as to the following classes of vessels:

Under the 5th proviso of section 103, act of June 30, 1864, amended by the act of July 13, 1866, and under tonnage circular of November 1, 1866, barges and flat boats, employed as stated, are held at your port exempt from enrolment and license and custom house fees. None of them are propelled by steam or sails of their own, but are floated or towed by tugboats; and you wish to know if they should be documented or not viz:

1. Ice barges constructed with special reference to the transportation of ice from different places on the Illinois river and Upper Mississippi river to St. Louis or any available market. The owner of the barges is said to own the towing steamer and ice houses, and receives no freight money for the transportation of the product to market. The ice is either cut at the expense of the barge owner or purchased by him of third parties. These barges, you say, do not trade from port to port, or take on return cargo.

2. Wood barges or flats employed exclusively in transporting from points on the Mississippi river and tributaries to market. The owner of the barges also owns the wood; no return cargo is taken and the barges do not trade from port to port.

3. Barges and flats for the transportation of stone or coal, employed under the same conditions as class 2.

4. Sand barges towed within the limits of the harbor of St. Louis, loaded with sand by an elevator not on the barge, and returned to shore. The parties who raise the sand own the vessels.

You state that the articles carried are of the growth or production of the district whence they are received, and that the barges, in most cases, are not adapted to the transportation of general merchandise. When the parties, however, received freight money, you have required the vessel to be enrolled and licensed.

You are informed that the sections of law before mentioned were repealed by section 25 of the "Act to reduce internal taxes, and for other purposes," approved July 14, 1870, so far as such boats, barges and flats being required to pay a special annual tax. All restrictions on such vessels, therefore, ceased with the repeal of the special revenue tax; and they cannot now be made to affect barges employed in carrying cargo.

As far as can gathered from the facts concerning the classes of barges you name, they all appear to be engaged in trade, except those of class 4, which are employed within the limits of the harbor of St. Louis. The ice barges transport ice, collected or purchased, to any available market, and the department does not see any ground to exempt such vessels from taking out marine paper. The same may be said of classes 2 and 3. If these vessels transport wood or coal and stone from points on the Mississippi river and elsewhere to a market or place of sale, they are engaged in the coasting trade, and the law requires that vessels so engaged shall be documented. Very respectfully,

H. F. FRENCH,
Assistant Secretary.

SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS, St. Louis, Mo.

It is scarcely necessary to add that, as Mr. Rutan has been peremptorily required to enforce the enrollment tax in the cases described above, the rivermen, in the absence or default of further remediary legislation, will be obliged to appeal directly to the Treasury Department.

Temperance Pledges.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Judging from Mrs. Swisshelm's reply to my brief reference to her first article against the temperance movement, the principal objection she now urges is the foregone conclusion, as she seems to think, that fifty-nine out of sixty of those who sign the pledge will break it, and hence she brands them as liars in anticipation. She says I seem to admit, as she does, that, as some one told her, about fifty-nine out of sixty of Murphy's pledge-signers will break it. I admit nothing but facts, and accept nothing save that which is proved beyond the shadow of a doubt. Mrs. Swisshelm's fallacy is in the admission of possibilities, and using them as arguments and evidence. It seems to me to be just as absurd to argue that since nearly every murder committed in the community is traceable either directly or indirectly to drunkenness, and since Tom, Dick and Harry are drunkards they will kill somebody; they are therefore murderers in anticipation, and ought to be hung forthwith.

Mrs. Swisshelm's logic, if applied to churches, would be this: There is no use making a public confession of faith, and having your names enrolled on the books of the church. Many who join church, have their names enrolled as members, make a public confession of their faith and become backsliders, hence this system is all wrong, and is nothing more or less than a school in which to educate liars and hypocrites. It is all wrong. Convert yourselves, keep still, make no confessions, keep your names off the church books, and thus stand aloof from temptation.

I am glad that Mrs. S. says, "Your correspondent thinks that I am a Saul now, and may be a Paul by and by. I thank him for feeling that I shall not be left out of the Lord's work which he believed this to be, and I trust that the Master will never permit me to work in old Satan's garden, mistaking it for the vineyard in which I would fain spend my life. God forbid that I should be left to such blindness as to oppose His work. * * * * Preaching temperance is all right, and the more enthusiasm awakened in favor of it the better." These are large grains of comfort.

I do not admit that past experience in the temperance cause is any criterion for the present wonderful movement, for the simple reason that never before were there such overwhelming proofs that our Heavenly Father, Who tenderly careth for all His children, was guiding and directing the blessed work. He who is mighty to save us from all our sins, is mighty to save us from the drunkard's grave, and keep us from breaking Murphy's pledge.

And now, Mr. Editor, let me assure Mrs. Swisshelm that I write this reply in no unfriendly spirit.

We fought in the same good cause which made it a military necessity in the rulings of Divine Providence to raise the good and wise Abraham Lincoln, from the same obscurity as the fishermen of old, to sign the pledge which caused the galling chains of slavery to fall from the bleeding and lacerated bodies of four millions of human beings. Come now, Mrs. Swisshelm, and help us fight the battles which are being waged against King Alcohol. It is a military necessity to sign the pledge. God has raised up our Murphy to lead us on to victory in the emancipation of four millions hapless victims from the body-killing and soul-killing slavery of intemperance. Come over and help us; the harvest is plenteous, but the laborers are few. CAROLUS.

PITTSBURGH, January 20, 1877.

The Right Man For the Work.

Sandry and various alterations will be made in business houses, in this city, as soon as the weather permits. Now is the time to look about for a careful and experienced contractor, who will do the work promptly and satisfactory. If this matter is put off until the rush of work sets in, there will not be so good an opportunity to make a favorable bargain, and the work may be delayed unnecessarily. We ask attention to the fact that Mr. John Natcher, of Nos. 125 and 127 First avenue, is an old and successful builder, who has the amplest facilities for doing all kinds of repairing, in addition to the erection of mills, factories, stores and dwellings. He also gives special attention to the erection of steam and hand cranes of all sizes. As a workman he will be found expert and skillful, and upright and honorble in his dealing.

Gray's Mixed Paint.

Those wishing to "touch up" their stores or dwellings on the coming of spring, cannot do a better thing than secure a supply of Gray's Mixed Gloss Paint, which is more durable, covers more surface, and looks better than any other paint in the market. It is sold in any desired color, and is adapted for either inside or outside work. Any one with the most ordinary skill in the use of the brush can apply these paints and make a first rate job. Fuller information can be had on application to 84 Diamond street.

The Colonade Hotel,

Philadelphia, Pa., indorsed by eminent and distinguished visitors as a model establishment, will be an exception hereafter to the general complaint of high prices.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

W. J. France's
unequaled home made mince meat at No. 4 Diamond, Pitsburgh. Tths

Pier, Dannals & Co.,
Brewers, CORNER FORBES & STEVENSON STREETS, PITTSBURGH, offer for sale the
Best Cream Ale and Porter
AT THE
LOWEST MARKET PRICES.
ORDERS BY MAIL SOLICITE
Bottled Ale and Porter a Specialty

IMPORTANT MEDICAL DISCOVERY

Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria and Kindred Diseases Caused by Living Organisms in the Blood—Sulpho-Carbolate of Soda an Absolute Preventive and Remedy

Dr. G. D. Bebee, a leading physician of Chicago, of the homœopathic school, has published a brief treatise on scarlet fever, diphtheria, erysipelas and kindred diseases, in which he advances and supports with much ability some entirely new views in regard to the nature and treatment of these diseases. As the result of a series of microscopic observations, confirmed by experimental treatment, he has satisfied himself that these diseases are caused by living organisms in the blood, infinitessimal parasites which are generated and distributed according to fixed laws of nature. Having found their way into the blood, these minute organs cause a veritable blood poison. From this starting point he inferred that the way to cure the disease was to remove the cause, and accordingly began the administration of carbolic acid by the stomach to destroy the poison germs. The writer says:

"In diphtheria the result was both prompt and gratifying, many cases recovering rapidly under the administration of this antiseptic, when other measures offered but little hope. Observing how seldom erysipelas appeared in surgical cases where I used carbolic acid dressings, I was led to regard this disease of septic origin; and to-day the certainty with which a case of erysipelas is arrested by the internal administration of an efficient antiseptic is as complete a demonstration of the presence of septic germs in the blood, or is, at least, as convincing to my mind as though the germs could be seen through the microscope."

The same line of treatment has satisfied him that scarlet fever is as clearly of septic character as diphtheria, and he says that during the last two years he has treated hundreds of cases of scarlet fever and diphtheria on this plan, administering the sulpho-carbolate of soda (a chemical combination of carbolic acid with the sulphite of soda) with unvarying success. He has satisfied himself that by its administration the blood and tissues of the human body may be thoroughly disinfected without exciting any toxic effects of the drug. Administered to children breathing an atmosphere loaded with scarlet fever or diphtheritic contagion, it acts as an absolute preventive, with exceptions so rare and with symptoms so slight when any appear, that one is forced to believe that the fault was rather in an insufficient dose than in the agent. Given when either of these diseases has developed an attack, and within a few hours the activity of the disease has ceased and the remaining symptoms speedily fade out into health.

The writer cites a number of towns and neighborhoods where this remedy was used, and in every instance it operated either as a preventive or a complete cure while the disease was raging very fatally all around. In conclusion he says:

"I earnestly commend it to the attention of the boards of health in all our larger cities, and of the true physician everywhere. In bringing forward this mode of treatment I gave it first to the profession and afterward to the public, desiring that my name should appear only in so far as it might commend the treatment to those who had confidence in me. My task is ended when the sulpho carbolate of soda shall have won its way to public confidence, as it has to my own. I cannot dismiss this subject without a warning to those who pretend to make use of this agent, but use so small a quantity as to be utterly valueless. I do not know that this agent possesses any other therapeutic properties than as an antiseptic; and, to be useful as such, it must be given in quantity sufficient to disinfect the blood; otherwise it will be as useless in the face of these diseases as the spray of an atomizer in extinguishing a conflagration."

The remedy is so simple and available that the discovery is one of great importance, and deserving of the careful attention of the medical profession everywhere.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

FOREIGN NOTES.

The steamships Hermann and Anchoria, from New York, have arrived out.

A dispatch from Rome says the Pope had a fainting fit on Sunday, and another on Tuesday, but held a reception yesterday.

It is stated that the Porte intends asking France to send military officers to Constantinople to instruct the gens d'armes, and England for competent financial administrators, with a view to reorganizing the Turkish finances.

POLITICAL.

The Democrats of the First Congressional district of New Hampshire yesterday renominated Frank Jones.

In the Colorado Senate, a resolution approving the Congressional compromise measure was indefinitely postponed by a vote of 18 to 3.

The New Jersey House yesterday passed a bill exempting soldiers in the recent war from poll tax, and requiring colored people to pay poll tax.

On the thirty-seventh ballot, at Springfield, Ill., yesterday, Lawrence received 50, Davis 98, Haines 42, Washburne 1, and C. B. Farwell 1 vote; scattering 6.

One ballot was taken at Wheeling yesterday, with the following result: For the short Senatorial term—Price 24, Hereford 21, Walker 16. For the long term—G. H. Davis 24, Faulkner 24.

In the Kansas Legislature yesterday, the first ballot for United States Senator resulted as follows: Simmons 23, Harvey 27, Sears 20, Plumb 25, Stillings 12, Osborn 26, Lowe 1, Simpson 9, Martin, Democrat, 13, C. W. Blair, Democrat, 2, Root, Greenback Democrat, 3, S. C. Pomeroy, 1. Second ballot—Simmons 24, Harvey 27, Sears 22, Plumb 24, Stillings 12, Osborn 25, Martin, Democrat, 13, Root, Greenback, 3, C. W. Blair, Democrat, 2, C. Robinson 1—all Republicans except those designated otherwise.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

Billy Thomas was shot dead in his own saloon at Plymouth, Pa., on Tuesday night by Peter Strickler.

Two children were suffocated and one fatally burned by the burning of P. Culhane's residence, in Toronto, on Tuesday night.

John S. Fretwell, who recently attempted to assassinate Sheriff Manning at Austin, Miss., shot at a citizen named Nesbitt at that place on Tuesday night as he was going to the river, and discovering his mistake said, "Damn you, I thought you was Manning!"

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
IRONTON, O., January 24, 1877.

River falling. Weather cold; mercury 24. Packets on time. The Exchange adds two hundred tons of pig iron at Riverton to-night, and about thirty tons here.

SHREVEPORT, January 24.—Arrived—Clifford, Gilmer, Departed—Belle Rowland, New Orleans; Florence, lower coast. Weather clear and cold. River on a stand.

VICKSBURG, January 24.—Weather bright and cold. River rose 3 feet 9 inches. Down—Bee and barges and City of Alton. Up—Coal Hill. Arrived—City of Chester.

NEW ORLEANS, January 24.—Arrived—Chas. Morgan, Cincinnati. Departed—Carondelet, Memphis. Weather cold and cloudy.

CAIRO, January 24.—Arrived—Golden City, Bernard and Andy Baum, Cincinnati; Scudder, New Orleans. Departed—Houston, Cincinnati; Golden City, New Orleans. River 35 feet and rising. Weather clear; mercury 28.

CINCINNATI, January 24.—River 42 feet 10 inches and falling. Weather clear and cold. Arrived—Cherokee, New Orleans; J. W. Gaff, Memphis. Departed—Virgie Lee, Kanawha river; Vint Shinkle, Memphis; Golden Rule, New Orleans.

MEMPHIS, January 24.—River rose 18 inches; now stands 25 feet 8 inches. Weather clear; mercury 38. Departed—Hard Cash, White river; Thompson Dean, New Orleans; City of Vicksburg, Vicksburg.

EVANSVILLE, January 24.—Weather clear; mercury 25 to 30. River 41½ feet scant and falling a little. Up—Maggie Smith and Idlewild. Down—Morning Star and Red Cloud. Business light.

ADDITIONAL MARKETS.

Live Stock.

BALTIMORE, January 24.—Cattle fairly active and prices 12½@25c lower; very best $5 50 @6 25; first quality $4 25@5 50; medium or good fair quality $3 62½@4 25; ordinary thin steers, oxen and cows $3 25@3 50; most sales at $4 00@4 75. Receipts 2,058 head. Sales 1,613 head. Hogs—Less active but steady; range $7 37½ @8 75. Receipts 4,884 head. Sheep—Quiet and unchanged; range $4 50@6 25. Receipts 2,439 head.

DIED:

HOBSON—Wednesday, January 24th, Miss LIZZIE D. HOBSON.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her father, Arthur Hobson, No. 9 Knoll street, Allegheny, on FRIDAY, January 26th, at 2 o'clock.

CARRIER—Wednesday, 24th inst., at 8 o'clock A. M., Mrs. A. A. CARRIER.

Funeral from the residence of her father, Isaac Jones, Oakland, Friday, 26th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. Carriages will leave the office of H. Samson, No. 19 Seventh avenue, at 1:15 P. M.

McCONNELL—Wednesday, Jauary 24, at 8:45 P. M., at the residence of her son, C. H. McConnell, No. 197 Juniata street, Allegheny, Mrs. FANNY McCONNELL, aged sixty-six years.

The funeral will take place from the residence of William Tanner, New Brighton, Pa., FRIDAY, January 26, at 11 o'clock A. M. Leave Allegheny at 1:12 P. M. Thursday.

Oldest Ins. Co. in America.
ASSETS, $6,601,883 98.
Ins. Co. of North America
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Losses adjusted and paid by
WM. I. JONES, 74 Fourth Ave.

OTTO WUTH.
Analytical and Consulting Chemist,
9 WATER STREET.

CLOAKS!
A LARGE STOCK
AT
REDUCED PRICES.
DRESS GOODS.

We have just opened a very handsome line of Plain and Brocade Goods at 25 and 30 cents, the Best Values in the market.
Prices on all kinds of goods the Lowest in the city.
Samples sent on application.

JOHN L. MOORHOUSE,
Corner Fourth Avenue and Market Street.

PITTSBURGH
Hot Air Furnace!
ABSOLUTELY CLEAN, DURABLE, ECONOMICAL; ADAPTED FOR BITUMINOUS SLACK OR COKE; INDORSED BY
EDWARD M. BUTZ, Architect;
CHARLES DAVIS, City Engineer;
JOHN MEGRAW, Contractor;
WILLIAM BOYD, Builder;
SAMUEL HASTINGS, Builder;
JAMES LEITCH, Builder;
J. C. PATTERSON, Builder;
JAMES B. CHAMBERS, Builder;
JAMES GILLELNAD, Builder, and others.
MANUFACTURED BY
L. PETERSON, Jr., & Co., 187 Liberty St.

IMPROVED
BOILER GRATES
AND
Warm Air Furnaces.
MANUFACTURED BY
McFARLANE & PATTERSON.
88 WOOD STREET.
THIS FURNACE IS THE MOST
ECONOMICAL OF FUEL,
because it produces perfect combustion of the Gasses that are for the most part wasted, and because of the large extent of Heating Surface. This is abundantly proven by the actual amount of fuel used and the heat produced by the large number actually in use. Valuable Improvements have been made for the present season and full satisfaction guaranteed. The Boiler Grate is adapted to use in Boilers of every description, Oil Stills, Puddling Furnaces, Glass Furnaces, &c., and Removes Ashes and Clinkers, Shakes the Fire and Saves a Large Percentage of Fuel, Keeps an Open Fire with Slack, and is more DURABLE than any other Grate. They are being rapidly introduced, and are used on Steamboats, Stationary Engines, and every Coal Burning Arrangement.
Call and see the Grate and Furnace, and our
COOK STOVES, FRONTS, GRATES, &c.

FAIRBANKS'
Standard Scales,
OF ALL KINDS.
BE CAREFUL TO BUY ONLY THE GENUINE.
Also, Baggage Barrows, Warehouse Trucks, Improved Money Drawers, &c.
SCALES REPAIRED PROMPTLY.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., 48 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DRY GOODS.
1877.
OPENING
OF
NEW GOODS!
G. Schleiter,
89 Market St.,
Having just opened an unusual large stock of
Dress Goods, Cassimeres and Domestic Goods Generally,
We respectfully invite your special attention to the following lots, consisting in part of
100 pieces Cashmeres, in Brown, Plum, Myrtle Green and Navy Blue, at 17c; regular price 25c.
100 pieces Striped Alpacas and Cashmeres, in all the new shades, at 20c, formerly sold at 30c.
50 pieces Dark Fancy Cassimeres, assorted, at 37½, 50, 62½, 75c, $1 and $1 25. The best value ever shown.
50 pieces Kentucky Jeans and Cottonades, at 12½, 16, 18, 20, 25, 30, 35 and 40c, unusually cheap.
200 pieces Dark Standard Prints at 5½c, warranted fast colors.
100 pieces Best Domestic Ginghams at 7½c.
Bleached and Unbleached Muslins and Sheetings at less than wholesale prices.
New Percales in large variety.
Dark Chintzes, 4-4, excellent styles and fast colors, at 9c per yard.
Our stock of Black Silks, Black Cashmeres and Dress Goods is unusually large, fresh and new, and the prices lower than ever.
100 Honey Comb Quilts at 65c.
NEW GOODS ARRIVING DAILY
AT
G. Schleiter's,
89 MARKET STREET.

C. YEAGER & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,
Offer to Wholesale Dealers a Large and Complete Stock of
FANCY GOODS
AND
TOYS
AT THE
Lowest Prices!
110 MARKET STREET.

To Manufacturers,
COAL, COKE
AND MINING COMPANIES.
Lot Second Hand 56 and 60 pounds T Rails, of good quality, but little used, and in every respect suitable for Railroad Sidings and Turnouts, FOR SALE VERY CHEAP.
Apply by letter to
LOCK BOX 1459, Pittsburgh P. O.

F.G SMOKING TOBACCO! F.G
This Brand, unchanged in Standard and Quality, has been sold for
25 YEARS
In this Market by Wholesale Dealers. Tths

J.&H. Phillips,
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
Oil Cloths, Shades, &c.
Also, Agents for the BOSTON BELTING CO.'S RUBBER BELTING, HOSE and PACKING. Dealers in LEATHER BELTING and RUBBER GOODS generally.
Nos. 26 and 28 Sixth Street,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Richard S. Robertson, Jr., E. M.,
ANALYTICAL CHEMIST,
Laboratory at Isabella Furnaces, Etna, Pa. City Office, No. 12 Smithfield Street.

Amusement Advertising Rates
Following is the rate charged for advertisements under the head of "Amusements" in this column:

1 Square 1 time....	$1 00	1 Square 7 times....	[illegible]
1 Square 2 times...	1 50	1 Square 8 times...	[illegible]
1 Square 3 times...	2 25	1 Square 9 times...	[illegible]
1 Square 4 times...	3 00	1 Square 10 times...	[illegible]
1 Square 5 times...	3 75	1 Square 11 times...	[illegible]
1 Square 6 times...	4 00	1 Square 12 times...	[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

LIBRARY HALL.
ELLSLER & CANNING..Lessees and Managers
Engagement of the Popular Character Actor,
MR. C. W. BARRY.
MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, and SATURDAY MATINEE, will be presented the new play drama of
Echoes, a Tale of the Past.
Long Tom Coffin........MR. C. W. BARRY.
In preparation—Escaped from Sing Sing.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.
J. NEWTON GOTTHOLD............Manager.
THURSDAY EVENING, January 25, 1877, the popular Equestrienne and Actress,
KATE FISHER,
IN
Mazeppa; or, The Wild Horse of Tartary.
Concluding with the dashing melodrama,
HANDSOME JACK. The Highwayman.
MAZEPPA MATINEE SATURDAY.
Monday, January 29, the Favorite American Actor, E. T. STETSON.

LECTURES.

LIBRARY HALL.
POPULAR LECTURES.
Before GENTLEMEN and LADIES, MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, January 29, 30 and 31.
Before LADIES ONLY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 o'clock.
By invitation of leading physicians, officials and citizens of Pittsburgh,
E. P. BANNING, M. D.,
of New York, will deliver his favorite course of Popular Lectures, "The Mystery of the Vital Organs Unfolded."
Subjects—Philosophy of the Human Voice; Philosophy of Locomotion: The Heart and Lungs; Physical Grace and Beauty; Spinal Symmetry; Dress; Advice to Mothers.
Tickets to Full Course, $1; Single Admission, 50c. For sale at Box Office, Library Hall.

ROOFING.

SLATE
ROOFING.
Aiken & Co.
CORNER
Liberty and Eleventh Streets,
Opposite the Grain Elevator, Pittsburgh, Pa.
SLATE DEALERS AND ROOFERS.
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
Chapman Slate.

Hugh Woodside,
Roofer and Dealer in
SLATE!
OF ALL KINDS, INCLUDING THE
CHAPMAN AND N. Y.
Office—370 PENN STREET, opposite Fort Wayne Freight Depot,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
All orders promptly attended to. Work done by experienced workmen.

WM. FRANK & SONS,
59 MARKET ST.,
Jobbing Commission Merchants,
—IN—
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, HOSIERY, NOTIONS, AND FURNISHING GOODS.
☞ Liberal advances made on consignments.

PHONOGRAPHY.
A thorough course of instructions will be given a small class in Short hand writing by the undersigned. Pupils can apply at 94 Fifth avenue, second floor, or address Box 439, P. O.
G. B. LIPPINCOTT.

THE ACME PIPE CUTTER
CUTS WROUGHT IRON, BRASS AND COPPER PIPES, BOILER TUBES, ROUND IRON, SHAFTING, ETC. MAKES CLEAN CUT, NO BURRING. SOLID CAST STEEL THROUGHOUT. SEND FOR CIRCULAR TO
PANCOAST & MAULE,
227 Pear St., Philadelphia.